THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

EDWARD HARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful Complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful beauty. Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. nov 5—39-1m

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER NEAR Duplin Road, on the night of the 5th instant, a Gray Sway-back Mare, 12 years old—a little over medium size, left eye blind, and holds a high head.

I will pay the above Reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of said Mare, or for information that will lead to her recovery.
SAMUEL SOUTHERLAND,
Wallace P. O., N. C.
nov 12 39-w2t*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that it does cure the many ills it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither alcohol or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, J. W LIPPITT & Co., and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 24, 1868—74-eod1w-1tw

BROWN'S COTTON GINS
AND
INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,
for sale by
DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
sept 3 30-3m

NOTICE!

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for the passage of an act to annex a part of New Hanover county to Sampson county.
nov 20 46-1tw*

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
oct 22 37-1ych

Nervous Debility.

THE UNDERSIGNED WHO SUFFERED FOR years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful follies, will send (free of charge) information as to the means by which he effected a cure. Address G. R. STEVENSON, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York.
oct 29 w4t*

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

SECOND DAY.

The Exhibition a Continued Success.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

THE STATE FAIR EXCELLED.

Three Cheers for the Old Cape Fear.

FIVE THOUSAND VISITORS ON THE GROUNDS, ETC., ETC.

If we had reason to be gratified at the success of the Fair on the opening day we were more than pleased at the result yesterday. Some doubt was felt the first day as to the success of the Fair, and when it opened comparatively few articles were on exhibition, it must be confessed. But yesterday nothing was ever seen like it; it was a surprise to the desponding and all at once it seemed that the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair had emerged from its crysalis and become the bright, golden-hued thing that we would have it.

THE ATTENDANCE

yesterday excelled the second day of the State Fair, being about five thousand, fully one thousand more persons than the State Fair could boast of. All along we have believed that we could excel it in attendance, but some doubt has been felt as to the articles on exhibition. Yet the glowing success of yesterday evidences that, in the pathetic language of the backwood's poet, the State Fair was "no whar." If there was any one feature in which the State Fair seemed to excel it was in agricultural implements; but the liberal display of this peculiar branch of exhibitory articles evidenced that even *here our* Fair distanced it. Three times three for the Cape Fear region and the success of this, its first annual Fair!

THE GROUNDS

were indeed picturesque in the sight they presented. Large, spacious, affording more than ample accommodation for guests, with the magnificent Exhibition Hall, nothing was wanting, and all seemed life and gaiety. Nowhere could we detect the trace of sorrow, and everywhere were joyous faces eagerly examining the innumerable articles of interest presented, fortifying by a glance that the position assumed by the sanguine among the upholders of our Fair was well taken. What more can be said?

USEFUL ARTICLES.

Among the many useful articles exhibited, a patent farm gate by Col. J. Golden Wyatt, especially attracted our attention. This, if universally adopted by our farmers, will prove a most valuable necessary arrangement upon the plantation. A peanut picker invented by Mr. Thos. L. Colville, and manufactured by Messrs. Hart & Bailey of this city, and operated by steam, is a most necessary machine to the farmers of this section. It combines ingenuity with usefulness, profit with use, and should be generally adopted.

TREMAINE BROTHERS.

In Floral Hall the irrepressible Tremaine Brothers and their associate, Mr. Pierson, placed themselves, having entered their fine musical instruments. Here at various stages of the day they touched the keys with magic hand, discoursing music sweet and soft to the gratification of the sensitive ear of all visitors to this attractive Hall.

THE LADIES

Were out in full force to-day, and Floral Hall was crowded with their fair forms. Up and down they promenaded, their bright eyes quickening with accelerated glow the flushed and eager countenances of admiring attendant escorts who felt that it was indeed a privilege to be there participating in such hallowed delights, and reveling in joys that rarely ever fade. Ah! woman, who can estimate the bonds of thy influence over the heart of man!

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

In the Exhibition Hall a telegraph office has been opened, and the accommodating operators are there prepared to receive and transmit messages to the city or any part of the State or country, which accommodation guests and visitors cannot fail to appreciate, or avail themselves of its benefits.

TRIAL OF SPEED.

The most interesting feature of the programme was the trial of speed. First came a scrub pacing race (which was not specially important because of no premium being offered) in which two or three horses participated. *The* race of the day, however, was a trotting match for a $500 purse between bay gelding Wilmington, entered by Ed. Pomeroy, and bay Bob Morgan, by Southerland & Steagall—mile heats; best three in five. The first heat was considered a drawn race; 2nd heat, Bob Morgan ahead—time 3:26—decided in favor of Wilmington, Bob Morgan having broken five times and passed Wilmington twice on a break; 3rd heat Bob Morgan fairly ahead—time, 3:33; 4th heat, Bob Morgan still ahead—time, 3:26; 5th heat, Bob Morgan fairly winning—time, 3:26.—The race was adjudged to have been won by Bob Morgan, best three in five.

J. S. TOPHAM & Co's STAND

In Floral Hall is really worthy of more than a passing notice. It is ingenious and well arranged, presenting many peculiar, useful and valuable articles of saddlery, harness and trunk manufacture. They are men of enterprise and business energy; and we regret that our space forbids enumeration of the almost innumerable articles by them exhibited, with a list of which we have been presented. The stand is well worthy of an examination, and is one of the most important features of the Hall, which the passer-by cannot fail to notice.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There were many additions to this department to-day in the way of ploughs, cotton presses &c., It is said that we far surpassed the Raleigh Fair in our exhibition of these implements. They deserve a careful inspection from our visitors and special attention from those who desire to produce the best agaicultural products next year. We are almost persuaded into the belief that this is the age of invention, so many useful and wonderful improvements having been made recently in the manufacture of these implements.

FLORAL HALL.

To give an accurate and full description of the articles exhibited yesterday is beyond our power, though not beyond our desire, so pleased are we to see such great interest manifested by this and the adjoining counties.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook, formerly of Greensboro, now of Ridgeway, has placed upon his stand a variety of fruits, fruit trees, grape vines, strawberry plants and other articles, being arranged according to their species. He certainly deserves the greatest commendation for his efforts and taste in the selection of his articles and arrangement of his table. He has some very rare specimens of apples and pears, if we can form our ideas from tasting as well as seeing. We enjoyed our visit to his table exceedingly, so courteous, always willing and ready to satisfy the desires of the inner man by his liberal donations. It is a treat even to look at his tempting fruits.

Mr. Edward Kidder exhibited a most beautiful collection of plants, among which was the genuine Java Coffee Plant which is quite a curiosity in this section. The carnation pink, heliotropes spice, geramnium, skeleton geranium' and every flower useful to the ladies, and of course beautiful to the eyes of the gentlemen were assigned their proper positions among this floral collection.

To our grocers and dealers in flour, we would recommend Banghman Bros. & Co. Bay Manufacturers. They presented a paper flour bag which we think will prove of great use and convenience to our flour traders if they would introduce it here.

We noticed on the embroidery table, (being as it is exclusively devoted to the production of the ladies) a baby's pillow, upon which was presented the various agricultural implements, all made with indelible ink. And when we take into consideraiion the fact that it was executed by a lady 70 years of age it makes it a much greater object of our curiosity and admiration.

Mr. Heinsberger, the live book store man, was of course equal to the occasion. He presented to the eyes of the spectators, a most varied and beautiful collection of books, albums, &c.—And Mr. Love's case, containing a collection of valuable works, clearly convinced us that he did not intend to be surpassed in his line.

Mr. Rison, the friend of tobacco chewers, was on the spot with a fine assortment of drugs &c.

The ladies' stand was literally covered with every production of the needle. Mrs. Flanagan deserves particular notice for her large and beautiful collection of fancy goods. As also does Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kate Burr and many others whose names it is impossible to mention, and whose articles it is impossible to describe. We leave them to the inspection of all who appreciate the efforts of the ladies as well as the products of their fair and untiring hands.

Rogers' patent endless match is a very ingenious invention. The match can be lighted at any time. It is immaterial how strong a wind may be blowing. One match strikes about 75 times; very convenient and useful to hunters and any one who is much exposed to the wind.

R. E. Sterbrook & Co., colorado pen—can be bent into any shape and be restored by adjustment to their old condition.—Very useful to those who are liable to have their pens injured in any way. You can make any kind of mark, and can easily adapt it to any style of handwriting. Mr. George W. Webb, of Baltimore Md., is the agent, and has the pen for sale on the grounds. Give him a call, and he can satisfy you that the pens are as they are represented to be.

POULTRY.

Messrs. Schenck & Pomeroy presented a collection of fowls of different kinds.—Such as the Game, the Brahma, the Hamburg, and Bantams and others. These gentlemen have a henery in this county, and if this is a fair specimen of their stock we can safely predict for them most flattering success in their line—being a new institution in this section we hope that they will meet with every encouragment that is in the power of our people to give them.

"MANUFACTURES."

One of the most useful as well as beautiful articles exhibited was the buggies made at the factory of Messrs. Baker & Jones, Goldsboro', N. C. They are the finest specimen presented. We recommend them to the people of the State, and feel confident in saying that they are capable of constructing as neat and durable a buggy as any Northern factory. Patronize home manufactures.

ENTRIES.

The following additional entries of articles were made at the grounds yesterday:

W H G Beatty, brood mare, 7 years; T J Lee, gelding, 5 years; W A Ferris, 1 durham bull, 2½ years, 4 bulls, 1½ years, 1 cow, 10 years, 1 cow, 2½ years, 3 heifers, 2½ years; E L Faison, 2 heifers; R F Boykin, 1 bull, 3 years; M Cronly, milch cow and calf; Northrop & Cumming, yoke of working oxen, 8 years; J M Cronly, 2 pair bantams; W P Hand, corn fodder; D McMillan, honey; Wm Woodward, barrel of flour; Miss Jane Fryar, citron; Dr F W Potter, strawberries; Alex Oldham, pearl hominy; A R Black, cotton stalks, Jersey sweet potatoes, ramie, Japan clover; S S Satchwell, plants and navy beans; Dr Geo Ennett, Swan Point garden oysters; O H Powell, seed corn; Jno H Murphy, seed and ear corn; D McMillan, potatoes, turnips and peanuts; W T Dortch, bale cotton; E B Borden, bale cotton; A Day, bale cotton; Williams & Murchison, tobacco; Jno H Murphy, grape wine; Mrs Alex Oldham, scuppernong wine; Birdsey & Robinson, dress goods and silks; David & Weil, cassimere cloths; Jno Mayher, N Y, railroad truck, store truck, single and double whipple-tree, wheel barrow, horse hay rick, grain cradle, 4 fingers, do 5 fingers, hay rick, 2 bows, do 3 bows, curve rick, 22 teeth, scythe and snathe, assortment of 17 plows, side-hill plows, sub-soil plows, double mould board plows, cotton plow, shovel plow, large steel plows, cultivator, 3 shares, cultivator, 5 shares, 1 harrow, ox yoke, fanning mill, corn sheller, straw cutter, corn mill, churn, steel garden rake, steel shovel, spade, hoe, long handle shovel, manure fork; William Woodward, farm gate, single whipple-tree; G R Harding, fire and thief detective: Mrs. Joel Hines, willow baskets; G J Boney, grant sewing machine, egg beater; Mrs L Flanagan, fancy baskets; E A Dayton, Richmond, circular saws, saw gummers, files, twist drills, drill chucks, reamer carding cloth, medal turbine water wheel, metallic journal lining, steam gauges, saw arbors; H B Short, hand made shingles; H M Smith & co., patent well fixtures; Mrs M Ryberg, Lamb's knitting machine; Tremaine Bros, square piano, and organ; Williams & Murchison, leather; Sol Bear & Bro, boots and shoes; E A Dayton, leather belting, lace leather; Swan Scott Machine co, New Hampshire, S L Fremont, agent, 12 horse power steam engine; H H Robinson, press brick, hand made shutters; Peter Jerjuson, cotton scraper, peanut digger, pea sweep; Mitchell, Allen & co., reaper, mower, cotton gin and assortment of plows; J H Murphy, subsoil plow; H M Smith & co., straw cutter and corn sheller; A P Boutt & Co, corn planter, double shovel plow, single shovel plow, garden plow; David & Weil, assortment of clothing; J D Love, books; James & Brown, map; Sol Bear & Bro, hats, clothing, gents' furnishing goods; Mrs P Murphy, sweet tomato pickles; Mrs W A Cumming, dried fruit; Mrs S M Flack, corn and wheat bread; B R Moore, sauce; Mrs Joel Hines, catsup and sauce; Mrs Alex Oldham, bread, cakes, jams, preserves and canned fruits, dried apples, damsons and cherries; Clara C Clark (col), soaps; Misses R A M, preserves; Mrs J H Anderson, sauces, pickles, jelly and cordial; Col J W Atkinson, preserves; Miss Fannie Ransom, bread and rolls; Miss Hattie McMillan, fruit and other cakes; Mrs Joel Hines, butter; S R Harding, ladies hoes; Mrs E A Nixon, quilt; Miss Mary Smith, quilt; Miss Sallie Ellis, embroidery; Mrs Joel Hines, quilt; Mrs O H Powell, quilts; Mrs R Tillinghast, quilt; Edward Kidder, plants and flowers; Mrs S M Flack, dried specimens seed weed; Miss E A Hamilton, flowers; Mrs O H Powell, automons, pea feather brush: Mrs M C Carrow, pea feather brush; J A Engelhard, lamp shade; Mrs West, wax work; Mrs Col Atkinson, wax work; Mrs Zimmerman, 2 afghans; Mrs S M Flack, crochet work; Mrs S S Satchwell, piano stool cover; J. Engelhard, tidy; Mrs. E. A. Nixon, embroidery; Mrs. Strong, needle work; Miss Kate Cameron, needle work; J. A. Engelhard, table cover and knitted caps; Mrs. L. Flanagan, millinery and fancy notions; Miss Mag. Rankin, oil painting; J. C. Mann, oil painting; Willie Cumming (8 years old), picture frame; Mrs. W. A. Cumming, shell work; Miss J. Cronly, 7 crayon drawings; Miss Maggie Baldwin, oil painting; Mrs. E. A. Nixon, oil painting; Mrs. Gen. Ransom, 2 pictures; DeRosset & Co., guano; Buie & Co., phosphates; Cronly & Morris, marl; D. MacRae, marl; Navassa Guano Company, guano; G. R. Harding, suction earings, glass cutter; Mrs. L. Flanagan, toys and doll.

THIRD DAY.

As if to realize the glowing anticipations of our people who have labored so hard to secure one of the grandest agricultural exhibitions ever witnessed in the Southern States, the third day of the Fair proved bright and beautiful, and the Grounds were early thronged with a dense crowd of eager visitors. They came in hundreds, and each train that arrived every half hour was packed, jammed and rammed, until, after their several burdens were deposited, the Grounds presented a perfect sea of human faces—one grand living, moving tide of human souls. The visitors were going and returning on the cars during the whole day, but it is a fair estimate that there were fully eight to ten thousand persons on the scene at one time.

JUDGE HOWARD'S ADDRESS.

At one o'clock, or a little thereafter, Judge Howard delivered the regular annual address. On all sides of the staud, the crowd flocked from every portion of the grounds, and from the Exhibition Hall the scene was viewed by a large throng of ladies and gentlemen, who had found it impossible to get near enough to hear the speaker. As we hope soon to publish the address of this able speaker and true son of North Carolina in full at an early day, we will make no extensive comments here. We regret exceedingly that Judge Howard should have been compelled to speak under such disadvantageous circumstances, there being much confusion consequent upon so large a crowd, which in itself was exceedingly annoying and embarrassing to the speaker, and besides the Judge had been suffering from indisposition. At one time during the delivery of the address there was threatened a serious

DISTURBANCE.

Some difficulty occurred on the outskirts of the crowd between two men, and of course everybody wanted to see who it was and what was the trouble, and many made themselves excited. In forcing back the crowd who refused to obey his orders, Gen. Ransom, the Chief Marshal, struck a negro with a stick. Immediately the colored portion of the crowd became furiously exasperated and rushed forward with large sticks in their hands, threatening a serious disturbance, which was only quelled by the determination, promptitude and fearlessness of the Marshal and his efficient Assistants.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

After the address, the line of the race course was thronged with thousands of spectators to witness the trials of speed. The first race run was a trotting match between brown gelding Wilmington, entered by Ed. Pomeroy, and grey Selim, by C. C. Corbett—half mile heats, best three in five. The first heat resulted in favor of Wilmington—time, 1:34. The second heat he was more successful, coming out the winner in 1:32½.

A running match, between Pink Tarleton, by Jos. Westbrook; Doctor, by Jno. Jones, and Fanny, by Col. J. G. Burr, next came off. The arrangement was for half mile heats, best three in five, but after running one heat, in which Doctor came out ahead, his owner withdrew him, thus spoiling the race.

Pacing against time was the next sport afforded. Hospeed, entered by Mr. Palmer, of Portsmouth, made the mile in 1:19.

But the most interesting race of the day was a trotting match for a purse of $500, between Wilmington, by Pomeroy, and Bob Morgan, by Southerland & Steagall—mile heats, best two in three. The first heat was won by Bob Morgan in 3:18; the second by Wilmington in 3:13; third by Bob Morgan in 3:11—who beat only by about three seconds and thus bore off the palm.

A mule race for a premium of $10, the slowest mule winning, afforded much amusement. A half mile heat was travelled, a grey mule belonging to Mr. Jno. King winning, having exhibited his best speed and run the course in 3:11.

But the side-splitting event of the day was a foot race—distance half-mile—for a premium of $10. About 25 or 30 darkies of all sizes, ages and descriptions entered the course. The money was placed on the end of a stick in the middle of the track at the Judge's stand, and the contestants given to understand that he who came in the on course first took the money. The word was given and they all started, some five or six of them rolling in the dirt at the end of a few hundred yards. For two or three minutes the track was lined with the dusky contestants, but one by one they became tired or disheartened and dropped off, until finally but five or six had spirit or breath enough to press on. At last an old darkey, Dave Bowden, was in a few paces of the prize, but when about to seize it, he was passed by a sharp little rascal who ran in the track a few yards below and grabbed the money, A babel of voices exlaimed and confusion was paramount. At last the money was restored to him who had justly won it—and the race was over.

FLORAL HALL—ADDITIONAL ARTICLES EXHIBITED ON THURSDAY.

Among the articles placed on exibition Thursday we noticed a very fine specimen of bread made by different ladies in our city. One of the finest, if not *the* finest, was that made by Miss Fannie Ransom, the daughter of the energetic Marshal.—We feel perfectly confident that when the premiums are awarded no one can assert a better claim in this department than she. Mrs. Oldham and Mrs. Flack are also worthy of commendation for their success in the manufacture of this article. We noticed also a very fine cake (if we can judge from external appearance) on the same table with the breads, but no card being attached we are unable to give the name of the exibitor. Mr. C. Dunkel exhibited a double-barrel shot-gun, having a single trigger. The stock was made of a very fine article of wood, cut in this State, and the barrels and the other parts of the gun were made and put together at Mr. Dunkel's factory at Rocky Mount, in this State. On the whole the gun presented a very handsome appearance and surpasses in its construction many manufactured in the Northern States. It is one of the finest specimens of workmanship exhibited in the Hall. We should patronize home manufactures and home products if we desire to see North Carolina excel in the various mechanical as well as agricultural arts. It is a fact well known to those who have ever inquired into the subject, that North Carolinians are the original projectors of many plans now adopted at the North for the manufacture of arms, the success of which plans are ascribed to the mechanical skill of the Northern people. We advise all sportsmen to patronize Mr. Dunkel if they desire to get a useful, as well as convenient gun. It has several new features about it, which we have not mentioned, and which can be made intelligible only by an inspection and explanation of the instrument itself.

After leaving the Hall we witnessed the manœuveures of the

CADETS OF THE C. F. M. A.

Who were paraded around the race course by their efficiant instructor, General Colston. We were very much pleased to see that these young gentlemen had attained to such perfection in this branch of their instruction. They seemed to be under perfect discipline, and acquitted themselves most handsomely. They were considered by all one of the most interesting features of the occasion. The Band and Steam Fire Engine need no comments from us. Everybody who appreciates good music we are sure will agree with us in awarding to the 8th Regiment Band the palm over any that has as yet appeared in our city. The Steam Fire Engine Company presented a very handsome appearance. And its efficiency as a fire extinguisher will not be doubted by any one.—On our return to Floral Hall we found that the immense crowd which we left there a few minutes before had been greatly increased by the numerous visitors from other counties, and by the young ladies of our city who gave us the benefit of a full attendance to-day. The hall was so densely packed that it was almost impossible to effect an exit or an entrance.—Everybody seemed to be satisfied with themselves and pleased with our success.

ENTRIES.

The following entries were made on this the third day of the Fair:

T B Russell, bay golding, 6 years; W H Crawford, pair mules 4 years, horse 6 years; Irvin Robinson, pair mares 12 years; R R Mayger, 1 mare; Thos Monk, 1 heifer 15 months; Martin & Hallett, barrel pitch, oil, rosin, varnish; P H Stark, 2 plows; T J Kennedy, butter; Mr. Edens, butter, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, Raleigh, bead work, brooms.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF C. F. A. A.

Met persuant to adjournment on Thursday evening, Nov. 18th, the President in the Chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

Hon. R. W. Best made explanations in regard to the action of the State Agricultural Society in permitting a horse Fair to be held on the grounds at the same time of this Fair.

Gen. Ransom introduced Mr. Evans, a delegate from S. C., who was on motion invited to take part in the proceedings.

Gen. W. G. Lewis, delegate from the State Agricultural Society in regard to the horse fair in Raleigh, fully exonerating the officers of that Society from all blame in the matter.

Maj. Engelhard stated that he had received a letter from Hon. K. P. Battle, President of the Society, regretting the position they were unavoidably placed in.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell offered the following resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, That the explanations just offered, coming through the official representatives of the State Agricultural Society, of the conflict of time with the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association of the "Horse Fair" now going on at Raleigh, is satisfactory; That while we regret the occurrence of that "Horse Fair" in the infancy of our struggle to advance the interests of our Association in the face of the mighty difficulties we have met and surmounted, and while, above all, we wish to be true to ourselves and to our section, we nevertheless reciprocate the expressions of sympathy and friendship received from the State Agricultural Society, and beg to assure them of our desire for harmony, peace, friendship and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the good of agricultural science, the commerce and manufactures, internal improvements, and general good and honor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the President of this Association be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the State Agricultural Society.

Professor Kerr appearing, he was invited to take a seat with the Association.

Maj. J. S. Hines offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the officers of the Association, and especially to the Executive Committee for the highly creditable manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned to them by the Association.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Association be also tendered to the various Railroad and Steamboat Companies having communication with this place, for efficient and liberal aid on this the occasion of our first Annual Fair.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the citizens of Wilmington for the very hospitable manner in which they have received and entertained the visiting public on this occasion.

On motion of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, the Association proceded to go into an election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steele Col. S. L. Fremont was unanimously reelected President of the Association for the ensuing year, by acclamation. Col. Fremont replied in a well, timed and pleasing speech.

The following gentlemen were elected as Vice Presidents for the various counties represented: Gen. A. Dockery, Richmond county; Col. Memory, Columbus county; J. S. Woodward, Wilson county; T. C. McIlhenny, Brunswick county; A. A. McKoy, Sampson county; D. McMillan, New Hanover county; Gov. H. T. Clark, Edgecombe county; C. J. O'Hagen, Pitt county; Alex. MacRae, Robeson county; J. C. McMillan, Duplin county; D. Murchison, Cumberland county; T. D. McDowell, Bladen county; E. W. Fonville, Onslow county; P. E. Smith, Halifax county; W. S. Mullins, Marion, S. C.; S. W. Cole, Anson county; R. T. Fulghum, Wayne county; W. T. Atkinson, Johnson county.

J. C. Mann was then unanimously elected Recording Secretary by acclamation.

W. L. Smith was unanimously elected Treasurer by acclamation.

Essay by Col. Cannon on Wine was then read by Col. W. L. Steele.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Col. Cannon for his interesting and instructive address.

General Robert Ransom offered the following rrsolution:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Association that a citizen of this city has issued an execution to levy upon the articles brought to our Fair by one of our Association, the articles now being upon exhibition,

Resolved, That this Association expresses in the strongest terms its entire and bitterest reprehension of the conduct of this citizen, as giving the lie to our true and heartfelt sympathy for every exhibitor, and as calculated to destroy the honor and reputation and the vital interest of our community.

Col. B. R. Moore moved to lay the resolution upon the table, which was lost.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association has witenssed with much satisfaction the drill of the Cadets of the Cape Fear Academy under the command of Gen. R. E. Colston, and that in testimony of our appreciation of their efforts to add to the attractions of our Fair we tender them a flag; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to carry this resolution into effect.

An essay on the manufacture of wine by L. Froelich was then read and the thanks of the Association tendered.

A. H. VanBokkelen then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Association fully appreciate the courtesy of Gen. Bomford, commanding 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, in responding to the request of the President to allow the attendance of the Band of said Regiment at this, the first Annual Fair; and now return their thanks to the members of the said Band for their services in adding so much to the attractions of the Fair.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to Gen. Bomford.

D. McRae then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Chief Marshal and his Assistants for their efficient fulfillment of the duties assigned them.

On motion of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Col. Dockery and other members of Congress for valuable books, documents, &c., presented by them to this Association.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Executive Committee.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

The fourth and closing day of the Fair was gratifying and successful in the degree which is certainly entitled to a palm. We have also profited by experience and next year will witness a success even more overwhelming than this the first Fair has proven. On all sides gratification has been expressed and we can hear of none who are not more than pleased.

FLORAL HALL.

Yesterday was peculiarly attractive and contained two new and important features. Specimens of bead work, exhibited by Mr. W. J. Palmer, Superintendent of the Asylam for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh, as the handiwork of his blind pupils were especially attractive to all visitors. Few or none failed to appreciate them in the highest sense. Specimens of rare and beautiful flowers exhibited by Capt. C. B. Denson, of Pittsboro', were much admired and our ladies testified their appreciation to the full and peculiar degree of which they are so capable. Another attractive article was the Virginia prepared crystal honey, exhibited by Mrs. Dr. Farrar. A nutritious and wholesome article of food, know to contain nothing but the bee honey fresh from the hive, its claims were apparently meritorious.

On the first floor of the Exhibition Hall were superior ears of seed corn exhibited by Jno. H. Murphy, of New Hanover county. One of the ears contained 1,360 grains.

Mr. C. M. Colville, of Brunswick county, exhibited a variety of home made axe-handles as handsome and perfect as any turned out from Northern manufactures. An ox-yoke and man-yoke also made by his hand, are especially worthy of mention.

Among the agricultural implements exhibited was Murphee's sub-soil plow manufactured by Palmer & Turpin, of Richmond, Va., R. K. Bryan, agent.—This plow is considered by the best judges one of the most useful of farming implements.

DICKEY TILLERY.

Early in the forenoon, Master Dickey Tillery, of Rocky Mount, the boy orator, spoke in Floral Hall. His declamation was "The Native Carolinian," the principal portion being written by Mr. S. S. Williams, of this State.

This boy orator has already gained a hold upon the favor of our people and promises to be a bright and peculiar star. He intends, we hear, to commence a course of training for the stage under Edwin Booth in January next, which he will pursue for four years and, at the expiration of that time, enter upon a four year's engagement with Manager John T. Ford. He is but 9½ years of age at present and is truly a youthful prodigy.

THE RACING COURSE

As usual attracted much attention. There were no specially interesting trials of speed. A trotting match between native stock was first arranged. Entered were: John Morgan, by Dr. J. S. Roberson; Selim, by C. C. Corbett; Orphan Boy, by James Kerr; Black Hawk, by Barden & Bro—mile heats, best 2 in 3. On the first heat Selim won in 3:27½—Black Hawk being distanced was withdrawn. Second heat Selim again came in in 3:28, fairly winning the race.

Then came a pacing match between Gen'l Morgan, by John W. St. George; Dick Taylor, by J. B. McMillain; Daisy, by W. P. Pope—half mile heats, best 2 in 3. On the first heat Dick Taylor came in ahead in 1:48½—Gen'l Morgan being distanced was ruled off. Second heat, Dick Taylor winning in 1:46.

A running match—¼ mile heats—between four horses next attracted attention. A small pony owned by Oscar Grant won the race. Another running match between Pink Tarleton, by J. W. Westbrooks, and Fanny, by Col. Burr—¼ mile heat—was next afforded, Pink Tarlton winning.

THE CLOSING SCENES

Were not specially interesting. There were sales of premium stock after the races, the particulars of which we deem unnecessary to report. Before the visitors begun to disperse the premiums were awarded, the announcement being read from the portico of Exhibition Hall, after the several committees had reported, by Maj. Engelhard, Secretary of the Executive Committee; but owing to the lateness of the h

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869

The Legislature.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of this body on Friday last that four very important questions were under consideration on that day, to-wit: the resolutions of Mr. Graham, Senator from Orange, proposing to raise a committee to investigate and report in relation to bonds issued by the State to Railroads; the resolution of Mr. Sweet, Senator from Craven, requesting the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the legal term of office of the General Assembly; the joint resolution of Mr. Malone, of Watauga, calling a Convention of the people to assemble in Raleigh on the 5th of April, 1870; and the resolution of Mr. Pou, of Johnston, concerning the removal of political disabilities. These are all matters worthy of the most serious consideration. The removal of the disabilities imposed upon our people by the Howard Amendment is simply an act of justice, which, although thus tardily and grudgingly done, will yet have effect in bringing about a kindlier feeling towards those whom, with so much reason, we have so long been wont to regard as our oppressors. It will be well to remember that this act of justice will not be complete so long as the entrance to Federal office is barred to Southern men by the iron-clad oath.

We have already declared that in our opinion the most expedient thing in every point of view for the Legislature to do was to call a Convention of the people to assemble at the earliest day practicable. We sincerely hope that the action upon Mr. Malone's bill will be so prompt, effectual and judicious as to convince the people that their wishes will be regarded and an opportunity afforded them to express their will in an expeditious and economical manner.

As to the term of office of the present Legislature, we are of opinion that it is a question of law for the determination of the Courts. We are not sure, however, that the Supreme Court will respond to the resolution of Mr. Sweet by any expression of opinion. If we are not mistaken the Court was once before called upon by this Legislature for an opinion in regard to some proposed action and declined to give it on the ground that there was no case before them and that it would be improper for them to deliver any opinion unless in a case regularly before the Court.

The resolutions of Mr. Graham open up a broad field of enquiry. If there has been a corrupt use made of bonds issued to Railroads—and that there has been fraud and corruption connected with them we presume no one doubts—we trust it will be thoroughly exposed. We fear, however, that the very magnitude of the job will prevent, in a great degree, its accomplishment. We hope, however, that Senator Graham will not tire in the good cause. If the truth be ascertained and justice be done to the fraudulent manipulators of our bonds the Senator from Orange will have earned the gratitude, not only of his constituents, but that of the whole people of the State.

The Fair.

During its continuance and immediately upon its close we would not permit ourselves to comment upon the First Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. We would not trust our own enthusiasm or the influence of the enthusiasm of our fellow-citizens. There has now been time for reflection. The people have come and gone. The bustle, the business and the pleasures of the Fair have departed. Our city has recovered its usual equilibrium.

As successful as was our Fair, there were deficiencies both in the exhibition and management, unavoidable in the inauguration of all new enterprises, and doubly so in this instance from the haste of the preparations and the inadequacy of the means at the disposal of the Executive Committee, which we know will be remedied upon the next return of the Association's Fair. The chief drawback to the complete success of the undertaking, and which now gives it great *eclat*, is that our own people did not fully realize the importance and magnitude of the undertaking. But little interest, beyond the wonted liberality of a portion of our citizens, was manifested in the project, and only the unexpected, and therefore magnificent, success brought one and all to appreciate fully the objects and purposes of the Association.

The agriculturalists of our immediate section were very deficient in their exhibition. This, we are persuaded, resulted more from a disbelief of the success of the Fair on the part of some, and a want of confidence in the merit of their own productions upon the part of others, than from any real indifference to the success of the Fair. The impossibility to complete the Exhibition Hall until the day previous to the opening, rendered it impossible for our ladies to take charge of and decorate Floral Hall, and arrange the articles with that order and taste which they can and will do hereafter, and which they authorized the President to publicly promise to the visitors in their name should be done in future. The reception of articles up to the hour when it became necessary for the Awarding Committees to begin their duties, did not permit the Secretaries to furnish these Committees with lists of articles coming within their departments, and consequently, in some instances, meritorious articles were neglected. This much by way of apology.

Leaving these subjects we approach the solid results of the Fair with pleasure. Its harmony and success establishes it at once as the grand anniversary of the people of this section of North Carolina and of our neighbors in South Carolina. It combined the pleasant with the useful. The pleasures of social communion which it afforded, the recuperative energies of the people, which it developed and the lively interest in the material prosperity of the country which it disclosed, unite to make the Fair the great event of our section since the war. To all it has been a source of pride to behold the proofs of the resources of our section, of the untiring industry of our people, and the unanimity with which they labor for the general welfare, afforded by the exhibition of last week. It will be accepted as the standard to mark the development and progress of our section, and the regular return of these industrial anniversaries will be looked to as the indices of our material advancement.

We cannot too highly commend the inaugural address of Colonel FREMONT, delivered at the opening ceremonies. It was genial, forcible and business-like. And without detracting from the earnest labors of others, we desire to thank that gentleman for his intelligent and enthusiastic efforts which have contributed so much to the success of the undertaking.

The annual address by Judge HOWARD, which could be heard only by a few of the vast concourse which surrounded the stand, was worthy the reputation of that distinguished gentleman. Able, dignified, practical, it was just such an address as is needed by the planters and farmers. The great question of Labor, to which the speech was mainly directed, was thoroughly discussed, and contains suggestions which will prove of incalculable good. All will look forward to its early publication by the Association with much pleasure.

We cannot close this article without commending the efficiency of the Chief Marshal and his Aids. When we consider the throngs on the Grounds for four days, we record the general good order to the credit of these officers. But a single breach of decorum occurred, and throughout the entire Fair nothing else happened to mar the universal harmony and good feeling which characterized the occasion.

The arrangements of the Railroad, though somewhat inadequate for the crowds on Wednesday and Thursday, were otherwise complete, and the fact that not a single accident occurred during the week, reflects great credit upon the courteous gentlemen who had immediate charge of these arrangements.

We look forward to the next anniversary of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association with pleasure and with confidence.

The Legislature.

If we are to judge by the amount of work cut out by the Legislature there is no hope of a speedy return to their homes by the members of that body. Indeed, they seem to feel and act as if they had gone into winter quarters, and were preparing to make themselves comfortable until the opening of the next campaign. If all is done that is proposed to be done, these wordy gladiators upon our legislative arena will have a busy time in preparing for the coming fight. Everything that is done or sought to be left undone, is done or left undone as may seem best calculated to advance the interest of party. A simple proposed inquiry in relation to alleged frauds connected with Railroad bonds was resisted by Senator Jones, from Columbus, as "a stab to the Republican party." Mr. Sinclair, Representative from Robeson, opposed the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Malone, Representative from Caldwell, by which the pledge of payment of the State Bonds was confined to those "legally incurred and properly disposed of," and declared it was "a blow at the Republican party."

Senator Robbins, of Rowan, moved to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature from seven to four dollars per day. Senator Cook, Republican from Johnston, moved to reduce it to one dollar and a half per day, and said "he knew the object of the Senator from Rowan was to make capital for the Democratic party and he thought his party should be allowed the same privilege."

Senator Robbins introduced a bill to call a Convention. A motion was made to postpone its consideration indefinitely. Senator Welker, of Guilford, said it had been his intention to vote against postponement, but that as Senator Robbins had referred in such severe terms to carpet-baggers, and as he was a carpet-bagger himself, he had changed his mind and would vote to postpone the bill indefinitely.

These are a few only of the many proofs going to show that our legislation is done for the benefit of party, rather than for the good of the people.

The Republican party seems to be exceedingly sensitive. A proposed inquiry into an alleged fraud is a "stab" to it. An unwillingness to pledge the faith of the State to the payment of bonds other than those legally incurred and properly disposed of, is a "blow" to it. A motion by a Democratic Senator to reduce the *per diem*, is such an attack as requires a counter motion by a Republican Senator for a still further reduction. An allusion in "severe terms to carpet-baggers," is a sufficient reason to justify a Republican Senator in voting to kill a bill against his better judgment.

One graceful and becoming exception to this course is the introduction and passage of appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor WORTH. We think this act a very proper and very becoming one, and we say so because we desire to give every one "his due."

The introduction by Senator Burns, of Chatham, of "a bill requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to open their courts on Monday of each term, unless prevented by sickness, and in case of failure the salary of said Judge shall be deducted for lost time," is, to say the least of it, a rather significant fact. Mr. Burns is a Republican, and the Judges of the Superior Court are Republicans, with the exception of Judge Mitchell and possibly Judge Buxton, and if there be any party purpose in this, so far as we can see, it is the laudable one of gaining the good will of the people by forcing public servants to do their duty. Time and again has complaint been made about the failure of Judge Tourgee to open the courts on the proper day, thereby causing the people heavy expense and great inconvenience. There seems to have been no remedy therefor unless by impeachment, and to expect to accomplish anything by this process before this Legislature, after its action in the case of Judge Jay Bird Jones, who made an indecent exposure of his person while drunk upon a public street of the city of Raleigh, was to hope against hope. Mr. Burns took a proper view of the case and of the remedy therefor. If the pay of the delinquent Judge be docked he will always come to time, and we shall hear no more of witnesses and suitors and jurors being kept in useless attendance at court to gratify the whim or caprice of a carpet-bag or scalawag Judge. We trust the delinquent Judges for whose benefit this bill was introduced are healthy and able-bodied, as otherwise they may be "prevented by sickness" from reaching court in time, as was the case with Judge Tourgee on Monday and Tuesday of last term of Orange Court.

THAT TWO-LEGGED COLT.—The natural curiosity, the colt with but two legs, exhibited by the "snake man" at the Fair last week, died Friday night, and its skin was subsequently taken off by the owner and preserved for exhibition hereafter.—We are told by one of the officers of the Association, who carefully examined the body of the "critter," that it was no humbug but a genuine natural curiosity. It was born in Maryland and was only about 7½ months old. An attempt will be made to send the skeleton to Smithsonian Institute, Washington. The position in which the animal was compelled to rest most of the time affected its lungs, which, together with the fact that its kidneys and liver grew together, caused its death finally.

SPECULATION IN COUNTY CLAIMS.—We have heard of cases in this county in which public officers have been suspected of speculating in county claims. A friend has handed us the following copy of the act forbidding such proceedings, which we publish for the information of our readers, and that all may see that the law expressly forbids such dealings. This particular act is found on page 607 of the published acts of the Legislature, session 1868—69:

AN ACT TO DECLARE IT A MISDEMEANOR FOR ANY COUNTY OFFICER TO SPECULATE IN COUNTY CLAIMS.

SEC. 1. That if any Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, or other County or State officer, shall engage in the purchasing of any County or State claim at a less price than its full and true value, or at any discount thereon, or be interested in any speculation in such claims, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to indictment in the Superior Court of the County in which the offence is committed; and, on conviction thereof, he shall be liable to removal from office at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

The Broken Home.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

In San Francisco, on the north side of Folsom street, overlooking Mission Bay, stands a palatial residence.

The interior of this house is even more beautiful than its exterior, every apartment being in its way a gem of magnificence and refinement.

The library especially realizes the most perfect ideal of an elegant and cultured home.

And yet, at the moment we look in upon him—one August afternoon, as he occupied his library—the proprietor of all this wealth appeared of all men the most miserable.

He was Mr. Morton Preble, for many years a leading banker of San Francisco.

It was in vain that the broad bay-window at the south end of the room had been opened, giving ingress to the sunshine and the fragrance of rare flowers—in vain that the walls were lined with richly carved book-cases and paintings—in vain that soft couches and luxurious chairs had been gathered around him.

He was wretched.

He lay on a sofa, in the depths of the great bay-window, the wreck of a once powerful man. His figure was thin and gaunt; his face white as marble; his eyes having an expression of woful apprehension, of harrowing anxiety, of dreadful expectancy.

It was evident at a glance that no merely physical ailment had made him what he was.

By what withering secret, by what destroying affliction, had he been thus agonized? thus haunted? thus hunted? he so noble and good! he so wealthy and distinguished!

As he moved restlessly upon his luxurious cushions the pretty clock on the mantel-piece struck five, every stroke seeming to fall like a hammer upon the heart of the nervous invalid. He aroused himself, struggling feebly to a sitting posture.

"Oh, will this fatal day never, never pass?" he murmured; "nor bring us relief?"

Noticing with a nervous start that he was alone, he touched a bell upon a table before him, and called:

"Helen, Helen! where are you?"

Before the echoes of his voice had died out a step was heard, and his wife entered his presence.

"I left you only for a moment, Morton," she said, advancing to the banker's side. "You were dozing, I think. I wished to send for the doctor!"

She was a beautiful woman, of some six and thirty years, graceful, with broad white brows, and loving eyes, in which the brightness and sweetness of a sunshiny nature were still perceptible, under a grief and anxiety no less poignant than that evinced by her husband.

"The doctor!" he echoed, half reproachfully.

"Yes, dear," she said, in a calm and cheerful voice, as she drew a chair to the side of the sofa, and sat down, stroking the corrugated forehead of the invalid with a magnetic touch. "He will be here immediately. Your last nervous crisis alarmed me. You may become seriously ill!"

Mr. Preble bestowed an affectionate look upon his wife, but said despondently:

"The doctor! He cannot minister to a mind diseased! Oh, if these long hours would only pass! If I only knew what the day has yet in store for us!"

"Look up, Morton!" enjoined Mrs. Preble, with a reverently trustful glance upward through the open window at the blue sky, and as if looking beyond the azure clouds therein. "Let us appeal from the injustice and wickedness of earth to the goodness and mercy of Heaven!"

The banker gave a low, sobbing sigh.

"I *cannot* look up, Helen," he answered, with a passionate tremor in his voice—"only down, down at the grave that is opening before me!"

Mrs. Preble continued to stroke his forehead softly, while she lifted her pale face to the sunlight streaming into the apartment.

"Look up, Morton—always look up!" she again enjoined upon the invalid.—"During all these fourteen years of agony I have not once doubted either the goodness or the justice of Heaven. 'Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.' I believe that we shall yet rejoice more keenly than we have mourned, and that we shall come to a glorious day of joy beyond all this long night of sorrow!"

The face of the invalid lighted up with an answering glow, and he murmured:

"Glorious faith! My wife, you are indeed a blessed comforter! Perhaps, after all, you are right!"

A knock resounded on a side-door at this juncture, and the next moment Dr. Hutton, the family physician, for whom Mrs. Preble had sent, entered the room.

He was an old man, portly in figure, with white hair and beard, but with a fresh and ruddy complexion, a pair of shrewd blue eyes, and with an exuberant boyishness of manner that sat well upon him. He had a kind heart and a clear head.—He approached the sofa, after greeting the husband and wife, and lifted the thin restless hand of the invalid, feeling his pulse.

"Quite a high fever," he said, after a brief pause. "Worrying again, eh, Mr. Preble? You are wearing yourself out.—Medicine will do you no good so long as your mind is in its present condition. I must give you an opiate—"

"Not now, doctor," interposed the banker. "I cannot—must not sleep to-day! I need to be broad awake now, for I cannot tell at any moment what the next may bring forth. I am looking for the culmination of all my years of anguish—for the crowning agony of the whole. Perhaps even now— Ah, what was that?"

He started up wildly, and then, as the sound that disturbed him was not repeated, he sunk back again on his cushion, pallid and panting.

The doctor looked at Mrs. Preble with an anxious, questioning glance.

"It is the anniversary," she replied to his unspoken inquiry—"the anniversary of our loss."

"Ah, yes," said the doctor. "I remember."

"Yes, it's another of those terrible days," cried the banker, in a hollow whisper. "Sit down, doctor, and I will tell you the whole story. I can think of nothing else to-day, and am almost wild with apprehension and anxiety. Sit down."

Dr. Hutton drew up a chair and seated himself, his face expressing the double solicitude of a friend and physician.

"You knew us fourteen years ago, doctor," said Mr. Preble. "We lived then where we do now, in a cottage on the site of this great mansion. There were but three of us—Helen and I, and our three-year old Jessie. And it was fourteen years ago to-day that our little Jessie was stolen from us."

"I remember it," said the doctor softly. "Yet might she not have been lost Mr. Preble? She went out to play in the garden, if I remember rightly, and was never seen by you again. She might have strayed away—"

"So we thought for a whole year, doctor," interrupted the banker. "We never dreamed that she had been stolen. We searched everywhere for her, and offered immense rewards for her recovery. I employed detectives, but all to no purpose. When our little Jessie ran down the steps into that flower-garden," and he pointed to the front of the house, "as if the earth had opened and swallowed her up, we never saw her again."

"She must have found the gate open, and wandered out," suggested Dr. Hutton. "She might have strolled down to the waters and been drowned."

The banker fixed his burning eyes upon the physician's face, and whispered:

"I said we never saw the poor child again. I did not say we had not heard of her. She was lost on the 9th of August, 1854. For a year we thought her dead. But on the anniversary of our loss we received a written message concerning her."

"A message!" cried Dr. Hutton, starting.

"A mere scrawl—a single line in a hand evidently disguised," said the banker.—"Here it is."

He produced a dingy scrap of paper from a drawer in the table, and held it up to the view of the physician, who read as follows:

"August 9, 1855. *Jessie, ha, ha! Jessie.*"

Dr. Hutton looked with a puzzled air, from the scrap of paper, which he turned over and over, to the countenance of the banker.

"I can make nothing of this," he declared. "It is merely a date, with the name of your lost daughter. It tells me nothing."

"Nor did it us, at first," said Mr. Preble. "Then that name and that date, with the demon laugh connecting them, set us to thinking. A whole year we agonized over the dreadful problem, and then we received another message, which you shall see."

He thrust a second slip of paper, identical in shape and appearance with the first, before the gaze of Dr. Hutton, who read it aloud:

"Aug st 9, 1856. *Your Jessie still lives.*"

The physician started, as if electrified.

"Ah! this is something definite—something decisive," he muttered. "It convinced you that your daughter was still living."

"Yes, doctor," said Mr. Preble, "and every anniversary of that day has brought us some message. The disappearance of the child, mysterious as it is, does not seem to me half so strange as that the villain who took her away could contrive to communicate with us every year since, and always on a particular day—the anniversary of that on which she was stolen—without our being able to discover who he is. And a still greater wonder to me is what can be his motive. It seems incredible. If it was stated in a novel many people would not believe it. But 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

Mrs. Preble drew from her husband's breast-pocket his note-book, opened it to the proper page, and presented it to the physician.

Dr. Hutton adjusted his spectacles, glanced over the page, and then slowly read the group of entries aloud. The entry the first year is as follows:

"August 9, 1855. *Jessie, ha, ha! Jessie!*"

And the next year it is—

"August 9, 1856. *Your Jessie still lives!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1857. *She is in good hands!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1858. *She is well as ever!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1859. *I saw her yesterday!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1860. *She's growing rapidly!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1861. *She continues to do well!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1862. *I've seen her again!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1863. *She's becoming a woman!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1864. *Your child is thirteen!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1865. *She's lovelier than ever!*"

And the next—

"August 9, 1866. *She's really charming!*"

And last year it is—

"August 9, 1867. *My reward is at hand!*"

And what shall we get to-day!

The physician looked up and fixed his thoughtful gaze upon the bereaved husband and wife.

"How did these messages come to you?" he demanded.

"Invariably by post," replied Mr. Preble. "Usually to the house, but sometimes to the office!"

"And you have never seen their author?"

"Never!"

"The last of them is dated, I see, a year ago to-day!"

"Yes, yes," faltered the banker, "and the time has come for another message. This is the 9th of August, 1868!"

"I see," said Dr. Hutton. "And this is the secret of your terrible excitement! You are expecting to receive to-day another of these strange messages!"

There was a brief silence. Mrs. Preble's hand fluttered in its task, and her face grew very pale. The banker breathed gaspingly. The physician regarded them both in friendly sympathy.

"We shall hear of her again to-day," said Mr. Preble; "and what will the message be?"

The mother averted her face. Her brave heart faltered as that question echoed in her soul.

"The writer of these letters is unquestionably the abductor of your child!" said Dr. Hutton. "Have you any suspicion as to his identity?"

"Not the slightest," said Mr. Preble. "We have puzzled over the problem for many years, but we cannot guess who he is."

"Think," said the doctor. "Have you no enemy? I do not mean people with whom you are not friendly—every stirring man has plenty of these—but a downright enemy! Is there no man whom you knew in the East who hated you? No one against whom you were called upon to testify—no one whom you possibly injured?"

The banker shook his head. He had asked himself all these questions repeatedly.

"I have no such enemy, doctor," he answered with sincerity of voice and manner.

"And Mrs. Preble?" suggested the doctor, turning to her. "Have you no rejected suitor who might be revengeful enough to desolate your home?"

"No," said the lady. "I was married early. Morton was my first lover!"

"This is strange—very strange!" muttered the doctor. "You are not conscious of having an enemy in the world, and yet you have an enemy—a hidden foe—a fiend in human form—who is working out against you a fearful hatred! And you have not the slightest suspicion as to whom he is?"

"Not the slightest," declared the banker.

"Not the slightest!" echoed Mrs. Preble. "My husband had a step-brother who might have been capable of this infamy—but he is dead!"

"The handwriting is not familiar?"

"No. It is merely a rude scrawl, as you see," said the banker. "It suggests nothing—except that it is evidently disguised!"

Again there was a profund silence.

"Our child is seventeen years old now," at length murmured Mrs. Preble, her voice trembling. "She is on the threshold of womanhood. No doubt, during all these years, she has yearned for us, wherever she may be, as we have yearned for her!"

"But where is she?" asked the physician—and now his voice was broken by his deep sympathy with agonizing parents. "Where can she be?"

"Heaven only knows," answered the mother. "Perhaps in San Francisco—perhaps in some rude hut in the interior, with some obscure farmer, and under a name that is not hers! I think her abductor would have carried her to some lonely region of the interior, among the valleys and mountains. Yet I never see a young girl in the streets without turning to look at her. I never hear a girlish voice without listening eargerly, half fancying that it may prove the voice of my lost Jessie!"

"Oh pitying heaven!" sighed Dr. Hutton, dashing a flood of tears from his eyes. "Will this long agony never be over?"

"We hope so, and even believe so," answered Mrs. Preble, with the firmness of an unfaltering trust in God's mercy.—"The last message we received from our enemy seems to point to some kind of a change."

"True," assented Dr. Hutton, looking at the message in question. "It is unlike the others. It says that his 'reward is at hand.' He means either that he intends to marry your daughter, or that he intends to demand money of you for bringing her back—or both."

"We shall soon know," said Mrs. Preble, with forced calmness. "To-day we shall have another message, no doubt.—What will it be?"

The banker turned restlessly on his sofa, and his face grew even paler.

"Whatever it is, let it come!" he murmured. "Anything can be borne better than this awful suspense. Let it come!"

As if his impatient words had precipitated a crisis, a step was heard on the walk at this moment, and a ring at the front door followed.

"Another message!" breathed the banker.

A servant soon entered, bearing a letter, which he extended to Mr. Preble, saying:

"The bearer is in the hall."

With an eager gaze, the banker glanced at the superscription of the missive.

"It is from *him!*" he faltered.

He tore the envelope open.

It contained a slip of paper, of well-known shape and appearance, upon which was scrawled a single line, in an equally well-known hand writing, which the banker exhibited to his wife and the physician.

This line was as follows:

"August 9, 1868. *At six I will call!*"

A shock of wonder and horror shook the three simultaneously.

"Will call!" cried Mr. Preble, starting to his feet, and glaring wildly around.

"Is coming here?" cried Mrs. Preble, also arising.

"It seems so," said Dr. Hutton, his eyes again reverting to the message. "He will be here at six o'clock, and see! it is six already!

Even as he spoke, the clock on the mantelpiece commenced striking the appointed hour, and at that instant heavy footsteps sounded in the hall, approaching the library.

"Is it *he!*" cried the doctor also arising.

As the last stroke of the hour resounded, the door leading from the hall again opened.

One long and horrified glance cast the banker and his wife in that direction, and then she fell heavily to the floor.

Her senses had left her. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated December 4, which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 182 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it. Leon Lewis, Mrs. Harriet Lewis, Mrs. Southworth, Mr. Cobb, Professor Peck, Mary Kyle Dallas, Fanny Fern and Miss Dupuy will write only for the Leger hereafter.

Mr. Bonner, like other leading publishers, might issue three or five papers and magazines; but he prefers to concentrate all his energies upon one, and in that way to make it the best. One Dexter is worth more than three or five ordinary horses.

One science only can one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

On Wednesday, the 17th, John W. Graham, Esq., the talented and patriotic Senator from Orange, introduced a bill to repeal the acts granting appropriations to Railroad companies, which was, on motion of Senator Sweet, referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This course was suggested some weeks since by this paper, and though subsequent reflection raised doubts in our mind as to its constitutionality we hope it may be found possible to carry it out. Mr. Graham has doubtless acted after mature consideration and consultation with able constitutional lawyers. Mr. Graham also introduced the following resolutions, which embraced another part of the plan suggested by us:

1. That a committee of three persons shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report.

2. What amount of bonds have been issued by the Treasurer of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, or any officer of the same, under appropriations made by this Legislature at the sessions of 1868—69.

3. The names of all persons to whom the said bonds were delivered by the Treasurer aforesaid, and the actual cash value received for the same.

4. What amount of money received under the said appropriations from the sale of said bonds has been actually applied to the construction of said Western North Carolina Railroad.

5. Whether any of said bonds have been used for any other purpose than the construction of said road; if so, for what purpose, by whom, and to what amount.

Resolved further, That the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers as will best aid in this investigation.

Senator Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a resolution to lighten the burdens of the people by fixing the *per diem* for this session at $4 per day, and the mileage at ten cents.

Mr. Graham, after some eloquent and appropriate remarks, introduced suitable resolutions on the death of Senator Osborne.

Eulogies upon his life and character were also delivered by Messrs. Lassiter, Jones and Hayes.

In the House Mr. Vestal also introduced a resolution to reduce the *per diem* of members to four dollars per day; also a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the tax on brandy repealed.

Mr. Malone—a resolution for a bill to modify the existing law allowing stationary to certain officers.

Mr. Argo—a bill compelling the return of certain bonds to the Treasury.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, a bill to authorize the Governor to call out the militia to suppress outrages committed by parties in disguise.

Bills were introduced by Messrs. Malone, Leary and Price to amend certain chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The resolutions in relation to the public debt of the State were made the special order for Friday.

In the House appropriate honors were also paid to the memory of Judge Osborne.

Thursday being Thanksgiving there was no meeting.

On Friday in the Senate, Mr. Graham introduced a bill to secure the return to the Public Treasury the bonds issued to the Chatham Railroad declared illegal by the Supreme Court. Several other bills of no public interest were introduced.

The resolution of Mr. Graham introduced on Wednesday, proposing to raise a joint Committee to investigate and report the amount of bonds issued by the W. N. C. Railroad, &c., came up. Mr. Graham spoke in favor of their adoption; Mr. Walker, of Guilford, was in favor of their adoption, but wanted them amended so as to include all the railroads.

Mr. Jones, of Columbus, could not see the necessity of such an investigation. It was a stab at the Republican party.

Mr. Sweet moved to postpone their further consideration until Tuesday. Adopted.

Mr. Sweet introduced a resolution requesting the Supreme Court to give their construction of the Constitution in reference to the tenure of office of the present Members of the General Assembly.

Considerable debate sprung up on this resolution.

Messrs. Robbins, Graham and Beall opposed the resolution on the ground that they did not believe the Supreme Court or any other body except the Legislative branch of the government had anything to do with the question. They hoped the Legislature would not attempt to shrink from their duties and impose it upon others. It was clear to their minds that they had been elected for only two years, and the people that elected them were of the same opinion.

Messrs. Sweet and Lindsay stated that they were of the opinion that they were elected for two years but preferred a reference of the matter to the Supreme Court to avoid further difficulty.

Mr. Welker said it was his private opinion from his reading of the Constitution that this General Assembly were elected for four years, yet he was willing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, and preferred its reference to the Court, thought it would end all further difficulties in the matter.

Mr. Wilson offered a substitute declaring the term of the present General Assembly at an end after the 1st Thursday in August 1870.

Mr. Hayes moved to adjourn, which was lost. Ayes 17, nays 21.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, opposed the substitute, and favored the original resolution.

Mr. Bellamy called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The question recurring on the adoption of the substitute it was defeated. Ayes 18, nays 20.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Brogden, Cook, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Richardson, Respass, Robbins, Shoffner, Winstead and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Harrington, Hyman, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Yancey, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and White.

The original resolution was then adopted. Ayes 29, nays 10.

YEAS—Messrs. Beasley, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Mason, Martindale, Moore, of Yancey, Respass, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker, White and Winstead.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Cook, Graham, Love, Melchor, Richardson, Robbins and Wilson.

In the House, Mr. Welch introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of North Carolina; 1st. That a Committee of this House, consisting of five members be appointed to investigate and report to this House, at as early a day as possible, concerning alleged frauds in the management of the various Railroads to which appropriations were made during the session of 1868 and '69.

Resolved 2d. That in addition to other investigations said Committee shall especially require. (1) How many bonds were issued to the Roads aforesaid, more especially to the W. N. C. Railroad, including both divisions of the same, to the W. Railroad and the Wil. C. & R. Railroad. (2) How many of said bonds have been sold, to whom and for what price, and the disposition of the money received from such sale. (3.) Whether any of said bonds have been used for any purpose or purposes whatever not contemplated by the acts authorizing their issue, and if so for what purpose and by whom.

Resolved 3d. That said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to employ counsel in their investigations and to do all and every other act or acts necessary to a proper discharge of the duties herein enjoined.

Mr. Welch advocated their adoption, and referred to the serious charges publicly made in regard to Railroad officials in charge of the disposal of Bonds. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution calling a Convention of the people in order to form a new Constitution, the members of which to consist of the same number as the Legislature, and voted for in the same manner, the Governor to issue writs of elections twenty days after the ratification of the resolution.

Mr. French moved to refer to Committee on Propositions and Greivances. Carried.

CALENDAR.

The resolution maintaining the honor and good faith of the State, and opposing any further increase of debt. (Published.)

Mr. Malone moved to amend by adding after the word "indebtedness," the words "legally incurred and honestly disposed of as to her bonded debt." So the section would be read as follows:

Resolved, That North Carolina would regard the repudiation of a single dollar of her indebtedness, legally incurred and honestly disposed of as to her bonded debt, as a violation of every principle of plighted faith, and as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall her people.

Mr. Malone said the reason he introduced the amendment was to prevent the State from being pledged to the payment of debts illegally contracted, or in the shape of bonds dishonestly disposed of by the swindling manipulations of the "Ring."

Mr. Ellis offered the following proviso: *Provided*, That the tax shall in no one year exceed the sum of 66⅔ cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, including all tax for special porposes except as provided in the Constitution, Sec. 4, Art. 5, for special tax after 1880, to raise and set afloat a sum as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt and for raising funds for suppressing invasion or insurrection as provided for in Sec. 5, Art. 5 of the Constitution. *Provided further*, That the bonds issued to the Penitentiary to the amount of $100,000 shall not be included within the meaning of these resolutions.

Mr. Pou offered the following substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That whereas the Constitution of this State limits the right of taxation for State and county purposes, combined, to the sum of sixty-six and two-third cents on each one hundred dollars of property of every kind, therefore the most rigid and searching economy is necessary in every department of the State government to meet the current expenditures of the same.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the General Assembly that no part of the Constitutionally contracted debt of this State, either before or after the rebellion, will ever be repudiated by the people of this State.

Resolved, That should there be a deficiency in the sum of money raised by taxation, necessary to meet the interest on the bonds of the State, preference should be given to the bonds which were in existence at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution.

Mr. Pou proceeded to argue the matter, when he yielded to a motion to postpone the consideration of the question until Monday, 12 o'clock, which was adopted.

Mr. Pou's resolution in reference to the removal of political disabilities, imposed by the 14th amendment was next taken up.

Mr. Malone moved to amend by instructing our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the law, requiring the test oath, repealed.

Mr. Sinclair thought it superfluous, as the removal of disabilities did away with the necessity of the test oath.

Mr. Seymour said it amounted to asking Congress to dispense with an oath they required their members to take in order to qualify. He did not think the House could have anything to do with the matter.

Mr. Malone said that he did ask Congress to do away with this oath, and said during his argument:

If members of this Assembly are in favor of the removal of disabilities let them make the movement complete. What objection to removing *all* disabilities? The *test oath* act passed by Congress is odious to the people of the nation, it is unconstitutional and inimical to the spirit of our institutions, and it might well be pronounced an act of party despotism. I am unwilling to see this House make what they can claim as a liberal record and at the same time do nothing for the people proposed to be aided. Many of our citizens are under no disabilities, but in consequence of the existence of the laws requiring the test oath could not hold an office under the Federal government. If the Southern people can safely be relieved from the terms of the Howard amendment, why not relieve them from the burdens of this *miserable, odious* and *tyrannical* test oath? I hope my friends will go *all the way* in the glorious Christian work of amnesty and freedom, and not do a *half way work*. We want good faith in this matter, and it is not proper to deceive and further blind the people.

Mr. Ingram favored the resolution but was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Pou said while the amendment spoke his sentiments, yet he thought it a matter this Legislature had nothing to do with, therefore he could not support it.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the matter was postponed until Tuesday 12 o'clock.

The resolution, introduced by Mr. Argo, to compel the return of certain bonds issued to certain Railroad Companies, to the Treasurer, was next discussed.

Mr. Welch offered the following proviso to Section 1:

Provided that the Bonds so returned to the Treasurer shall be retained in the Treasury of the State as a security for the prosecution of the Roads to which they were appropriated, and provided further that whenever the bonds of the State shall command a price in the markets of the world, approximating the amount on their face, they shall be subject to the order of the Boards of Directors, who control said Roads.

Mr. Downing said this was offered in order to depreciate the credit of the State, therefore he moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

Mr. Argo said that he did not care to disclose the object of the resolution at this stage of the proceedings but would do so at the proper time. But would go so far as to say that this was intended to get for the people the benefit of the money already appropriated. The policy of throwing bonds into the market at the present ruinous prices was suicidal. He wished to build up the credit of the State and also to relieve the people of some of their present burdens.

After a running debate of some length, Mr. Downing consented to withdraw his motion to indefinitely postpone, and the matter was made the special order for Tuesday week at 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, &c.

By Mr. Welker: A bill to amend the charter of the several Railroad Companies in the State so as to remove all restriction in reference to the guage of track, &c.—Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Burns: A bill requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to open their Courts on Monday of each term, unless prevented by sickness, and in case of failure the salary of said Judge shall be deducted for lost time. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Welker: A resolution appoint-

ing a Committee of three Senators for each Railroad in the State, to examine into their affairs and make a full report; the Committee is empowered to send for persons and papers and to swear witnesses. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Robbins introduced the following bill, to-wit:

Whereas, the existing system of State and county government in North Carolina was framed and adopted at a time of profound political and social agitation, when the minds of our people were deeply excited by the difficult and distressing situation in which they found themselves placed, and they were therefore unprepared to shape all the provisions of their constitution with that calmness and forecast which was desirable, in view of the magnitude and importance of such a task;

Whereas, experience has shown this system to be, in many of its features, unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive, uncongenial with the tastes and usages of our people, and not well suited to their condition and circumstances, and the people desire that extensive changes and amendments be made therein, particularly in relation to the Departments of Finance and of the Judiciary, the plan of county government and the multiplicity of officers;

Whereas, the question of equal and impartial suffrage for citizens of all races has been removed beyond the control of the people of this State by the progress of events, and by the action of the Federal Government, and is no longer a living issue in our State politics, so that we may proceed unencumbered by this question, to make such reforms in other respects as are needed in our system of government, in which reforms all classes and both races of our citizens are alike interested, in order that we may secure a simpler and more economical method of internal administration, and

Whereas, The needed alterations and reforms can only be accomplished and perfected by the people themselves in Convention assembled; therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring):

1. That on the first Thursday in August, 1870, an election shall be held in each and every county in the State, to elect delegates to a Convention of the people of this State.

2. That said election shall be held at the same places and in the same manner as elections are held for members of the General Assembly, and the returns thereof, and certificates issued to delegates elected, in like manner and by the same officers as certificates for members of the House of Representatives of North Carolina.

3. That said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as it is entitled to members in the House of Representatives, and in case of a vacancy occurring in said Convention, by the removal from the State, declination, resignation or death of any delegate, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor, who is hereby ordered and held in the same manner as special elections to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives.

4. That the delegates hereby directed to be elected shall assemble in Convention at the capital of the State on the second Monday of September, 1870, their mileage and *per diem*, the compensation of officers, and the other expenses of the Convention shall be paid as it may provide, or if any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

5. That the Constitution, or constitutional amendments adopted by said Convention shall not take effect until ratified by a majority of all the male citizens of North Carolina, twenty-one years of age and voting upon the question of ratification or rejection, at an election to be held for that purpose at such time as may be fixed by said Convention, which time shall be not less than four months after said Convention shall have adjourned *sine die*; and said Convention shall take measures for a general publication of the proposed Constitution, or constitutional amendments, at least three months prior to the day of election.

6. That the great majority of our people having, for many years past, favored the policy of exempting a homestead in lands, and a liberal amount of personal property, from execution for debt, the Convention herein provided for shall have no power to repeal or in any manner to restrict or curtail existing laws and constitutional provisions securing such exemption.

7. This act shall take effect from the date of its ratification.

Mr. Etheridge moved to lay it *under the table*. The President ruled the motion out of order.

A. H. Galloway (col.) moved its reference to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Beeman said *if it be in order*, he would move its reference to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. White moved its indefinite postponment.

Mr. Welker said he hoped the bill would be allowed to take its regular course. He understood its object, and presumed the Senate did, when it comes up in its proper place he thought it could be disposed of quietly, and in a proper manner.

Mr. Robbins urged the necessity of the object contemplated in the bill in a speech of some length, replete with argument and certainly reflecting the views of a large majority of the thinking people of the State.

Mr. Lindsay said the Constitution was formed under peculiar circumstances, in a time of excitement, at a time when the paramount object was to restore the State to the Union, it was formed under restrictions.

Mr. Welker desired to know what restrictions rested upon the Convention.

Mr. Lindsay said the reconstruction acts imposed by Congress contained restrictions. He voted for the Constitution but told his people that in some respects it was imperfect, but advised them to take it as the best they could get, to get out of the clutches of the military power, then it could be amended to suit their views.—Though he thought it rather premature to agitate that question yet. He was for giving the present Constitution a fair trial, and thought he liked it better now than he did at first, but for the circumstances under which we were placed at the time of its adoption, this Constitution would never have received his vote or his support.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Beeman, Burns, Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Yancey, Smith, Stephens, Welker and White—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Bellamy, Brogden, Cook, Eppes, colored, Grayham, Hayes, Harrington, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Richardson, Robbins, Shoffner, Winstead and Wilson—21

Mr. Welker said it was his intention before Mr. Robbins made his speech and alluded to carpet-baggers in such a severe manner, to vote against postponement, but as he was a carpet-bagger he had changed his mind in consequence of the strong terms used.

Mr. R. disclaimed any intention of putting him, Mr. Welker, among the class, as he had lived in the State long enough to become identified with her interest.

On motion of Mr. Robbins the bill was referred to a special committee of five, the President designated Messrs. Robbins, Welker, Murphy, Jones, of Wake, and Lassiter as the committee.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Auditor relating to his power to audit the claims of members for *per diem and mileage*, and a communication from the Governor submitting a plan for a University from the Board of trustees of the University.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sinclair introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that in the life of Jonathan Worth, we recognize a long, pure and distinguished public career; in his death we mourn the loss of a faithful public servant, and an honest man.

Resolved, That in commemoration of our esteem for the character of the distinguished dead, the members of the General Assembly wear the customary badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That in farther token of respect to the memory of the deceased, this General Assembly do adjourn to 11 o'clock, a. m., 23d Nov., 1869.

The rules being suspended the resolutions were adopted after being so amended as to make the hour of adjournment 1 o'clock instead of immediately.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution requiring the Secretary of State to report the amount paid, and now due for stationery since the adoption of the new Constitution for different purposes. Adopted.

The rest of the days session was consumed in a disgraceful and successful effort on the part of a small minority of extreme Radicals to prevent an election for doorkeeper.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

PETITION.

A. H. Galloway, colored, presented a petition from the citizens of Wilmington, irrespective of parties, urging the repeal of an act establishing a special Court in the city of Wilmington, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, as said Committee had the bill relating to that subject. He had been informed by one of the Committee that the Judge of said Court (Cantwell) had notified them that he desired to go before the Committee in order to make an explanation, he (Galloway,) desired the petition to go with the explanation, as said Judge was very obnoxious to the citizens of Wilmington. The reference was made.

CALENDAR.

Resolution of Mr. Robbins reducing *per diem* of members to $4, and mileage to 10 cents, came up.

Mr. Cook moved to strike out $4 and insert $1.50.

Mr. Bellamy moved to strike out and insert 50 cents. The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Brogden said he thought it was a matter that should not be treated lightly. He was not an extremist in anything, he was in favor of a fair compensation for services rendered. The old price was $3 per day, but it must be recollected that board was much cheaper at that time than now, good board could be obtained in this city then at 75 cents per day, besides our currency at that time was equivalent to specie, he did not think $4 was equivalent to $3 before the war, and he was opposed to receiving less than was allowed in former times, he did not believe the people desired or would expect it of their Representatives. If gentlemen would treat the subject as it deserved, in a dignified manner, he would vote for a proper consideration, the people would understand that these propositions for $1 50 and 50 cents were offered in jest and ridicule, he was opposed to such picayune motions, and opposed to the original proposition.

Mr. Cook said he offered the amendment in good faith, he knew the object of Senator from Rowan was to make capital for the Democratic party, and he thought this party should be allowed the same privilege.

Mr. Robbins said he supposed when the amendments of $1 50 and 50 cents were made, it was done with the spirit and intention as suggested by the remarks of the Senator from Johnston. He introduced the resolution in good faith, and was willing and ready to stand by it, the reflection that he had introduced it to make capital was all gammon, he was the representative of thousands, and did not stand on the floor of the Senate simply to represent his own views or wishes, but those of his constituents, and no Senator had the right to do otherwise, he felt it to be his duty to express the views of his people in introducing the resolution, and those were the figures which he understood suited them. He did not agree with the Senator from Wayne, who thought $4 too little. He (Mr. R.) was as poor as any Senator on the floor, $4 would meet all necessary expenses incurred while here in the discharge of his duties as Senator, and when asking his fellow citizens for their suffrages to represent them in the Senate, he did not expect to make money by it, and only desired a fair compensation. Resolution indefinitely postponed.

Bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the officers and members of the General Assembly *per diem* and *mileage* came up.

A. H. Galloway, colored, offered a substitute to legalize the payments already made and to fix the *per diem* and *mileage* at the same rates as has been allowed at the two preceding sessions of the General Assembly ($7.)

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, colored, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Martindale, Moore, of Yancey, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and White—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasly, Beeman, Brogden, Etheridge, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Richardson, Respass, Robbins, Shoffner and Wilson—20.

NOTE—This vote was read from the Clerks desk ayes 21, nays 20, and the substitute was announced as adopted. Before leaving the Hall we requested the Clerk to compare our list with his, which he did, in counting over we make the vote 20 to 20.

The following bill introduced by Mr. Graham several days ago, came up, to wit:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SECURE THE RETURN TO THE PUBLIC TREASURER THE BONDS ISSUED TO THE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH HAVE BEEN DECLARED ILLEGAL BY THE SUPREME COURT."

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized, upon the return of any bonds issued by the State to the Chatham Railroad Company, under the Act passed at the special session of 1868, and of the Act to re-enact and confirm the said Act, passed at the sesion of 1868-'69, to deliver to the person surrendering said bonds, the same amount in bonds of the Chatham Railroad Company, received by the State in exchange for the above mentioned bonds.

SEC. 2. That the Public Treasurer is authorized and directed to assign the mortgage made by the said Chatham Railroad Company, to secure the payment of the bonds so received in exchange for bonds issued under the above recited acts, to a Trustee for the benefit of all parties who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of this Act.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Martindale moved its reference to the Committee on Internal Improvements. After some discussion the reference was made.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate agreed to go into the election of an Engrossing Clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rich.

Mr. Robbins nominated Hinton R. Helper, of Salisbury.

Mr. Lassiter nominated Thos. J. Johnson, of Granville.

The Senate proceeded to ballot, and Mr. Johnson was declared duly elected, having received 27 votes; Mr. Helper 9.

A message was received from the House transmitting resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Jonathan Worth.

Messrs. Robbins and Brogden delivered appropriate addresses in memory of the deceased.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, colored, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution of Mr. Seymour, in regard to maintaining the State's credit, pledging the State to pay her public debt, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Malone, to insert "legally incurred and honestly disposed of, as the bonded debt."

Mr. French asked an explanation of the amendment; said the inference was that part had been illegally and dishonestly disposed of.

Mr. Malone said the object was to avoid pledging the faith of the State to every single act creating indebtedness, because it appears *regular*. Acts giving men control of $12,000,000 may be regular, yet the bonds may be disposed of to parties who have full notice of the fraud. If an agent transcends his authority, the principal is not liable. If a man, passing through the country, offers a horse worth $200 for $25, it is evidence of something wrong—that the horse was probably not the property of the seller. So, if a man proposes to sell $6,000,000 of North Carolina bonds for 35 to 39 cents on the dollar, it is almost positive evidence of bad faith. Col. Johnson very properly refused to put his bonds on the market; but others have placed millions of bonds on the market, yet, strange to say, very little of the roads have been built, and the contractors complain of having no money. Why is this? Shall we see this ruinous sacrifice of the State? Shall we stand by and allow this huge speculation, and when called upon, vote a resolution endorsing the same? It is monstrous to contemplate! If this be the policy, we are ruined! ruined!

Mr. Sinclair opposed the amendment; it would intimate that the Legislature had made dishonest appropriations and prejudge matters on this subject to go before Committees.

Mr. Seymour hoped the amendment would be withdrawn and the vote taken on the main question.

Mr. Malone said this amendment involved the question whether the people should be protected from the infamous swindles of the "Ring." There was no party movement in it; it was merely a measure to protect the State, and all men who wished the State's appropriations to Railroads honestly and judiciously spent, could support it regardless of party.

Vest and Harris, of Wake, opposed the amendment.

Mr. French thought if there were grounds of suspicion that bonds had been dishonestly disposed of, it was the duty of the House to examine into the matter, and not put this amendment in this resolution, which was intended to prop the credit of the State.

Mr. Argo thought the proceedings on the matter premature, and moved to postpone for one month, that Committees might have time to report on matters connected with it.

On his motion the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted, yeas 54, nays 44.

Mr. Seymour moved to reconsider the vote just taken. He thought now was the time for the State to declare her ability and willingness to pay her new bonds. He wished old and new bonds put on the same footing, all made special tax bonds. He spoke at some length, declaring against repudiation, &c.

Mr. Ingram favored the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Argo said he opposed repudiation, except in case of the direst necessity; but he was opposed to thieving in every shape and form. It was charged that thieving was going on in our Railroad bonds, also, that collusion between those managing the bonds and the purchasers existed; he desired the postponement to give committees to investigate these charges time to report. If the reports show no ground for the charges, it will then be time enough for these resolutions; at present this Legislature is acting in the dark on the matter.

Mr. Pou was opposed to the motion to reconsider. He thought no one could be hurt by the postponement; at least, no one who had a right to the consideration of the Legislature. The bonds were either in the hands of the authorities of the Railroads or those of purchasers, if the former, let them call at the Treasurer's office, draw the interest on them and go to work on their roads; if in the hands of the latter, let them call for the interest of six cents on the dollar. That of itself is one sixth of the present worth of the bonds, and probably one-sixth of the investment made in them by the purchaser. Let the Legislature in this matter "make haste slowly" and act conscientiously and with its best judgment.

Mr. Justice favored the reconsideration. He was opposed to repudiation, and said it was the doctrine the Democrats hoped to carry the next election with, and this movement would give them strength.

Mr. Hodnett said, when money matters were discussed the interest of the bondholders seemed to absorb the attention of some gentlemen, while the interest of the poor people was completely ignored. If the cry of repudiation was raised, gentlemen should remember that the Republican party was born with the word written upon its forehead. The new Constitution, which the Republicans forced upon the people, repudiated, in the homestead article, millions of debt between citizen and citizen, while the bloated bondholder had pledges of security given. He came from the people, as a workingman and knew the value of money earned by the sweat of the brow.

Gentlemen were mistaken in regard to the cause of the depreciation of our bonds. Northern brokers and bankers were shrewd and far-seeing men; they knew that the people were over taxed and could not pay.

Go to Greensboro' and see the caravans which almost daily pass through that place carrying our citizens to other States, driven forth by the enormous load of taxation put upon them by the legislature of the Republican party. At the close of the war, the Republican party came into power professing to be the poor man's friend but in their reckless and lavish expenditures are taking away the little left by the war and driving them from their homes by excessive taxation.

He had warned gentlemen last session that these lavish appropriations of money would educate the people to the doctrine of repudiation. The people were fast becoming aware how their interest was being abused and if gentlemen did not pause in their career, other representatives would be sent here, who would attend more to the interest of their constituents than to the bondholders in Wall street.

After some further discussion the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE PREMIUM LIST.—We continue to learn of errors in the Premium List. We hope all will be corrected in time for the publication of the official list by the Association.

The Associations' Medal was awarded to Mrs. R. A. Mayo, of Richmond, Va., for the best assortment of preserves.

Mrs. P. Murphy received a diploma for the best sweet pickle.

Mrs. J. H. West, of Virginia, instead of Mrs. S. M. West, divided the first premium with Mrs. Geo. Chadbourn for wax-work.

RECEIPTS AT THE FAIR.—The receipts for admission to the Fair last week amounted to $2,238.47½. This does not include the sale of life membership tickets. Nor is it a fair means of judging the number in attendance, both life and annual members being permitted to pass their families in free of charge.

This is doing very well for our first Fair. On the next occasion we confidently anticipate that the amount will be doubled.

Noted horseflesh in England seems to command higher rates than with us.—From $75,000 to $150,000 have figured in the sales of the more celebrated specimens.

FAIR PREMIUMS.—In the haste of preparing the Premium List for publication some errors have necessarily occurred.—We take pleasure in making the following corrections. We hope, if there be other mistakes, they will be called to the attention of the Executive Committee:

Alex. Bussoline obtained a premium of two dollars for the best dried grapes.

Jack Odenheimer was awarded a certificate for the best sauce.

Clarissa Clark (colored) received a premium of two dollars for the best home-made soap.

The award to Mr. J. B. Stanly should have included spirits of turpentine among the other articles.

The premium for ripe strawberries was awarded to Dr. F. W. Potter, and not to L. Froelich, as published.

The Committee notice with favor a handsome Tool Card on which were displayed a magnificent and useful assortment of tools, exhibited by Mr. Geo. A. Peck.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—AN INFANT BURNED TO DEATH.—We regret to learn that an accident occured at Lillington on Saturday morning the 20th instant, which resulted in the death of an infant, aged about 22 months.

The mother, whose name we are unable to learn, was absent at work and left her child in charge of another about 3 years of age. During her absence the clothes of the youngest took fire. A neighbor passing heard the scream and ran into the house, and endeavored to smother the fire, but not until it had sustained serious injury. Its face and body were terribly burned, so much so, in fact, that both eyes were closed, and the whole side of her face parched and her mouth so badly burned as to prevent her closing it. Her sufferings were intense and death, which seemed but the messenger of relief, came in about two hours after the accident.

When will mothers learn to be more careful?

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—Mr. Thomas Monk, a most enterprising farmer living near this city, obtained twenty-nine dollars in premiums at the late Fair, as follows:

Best yearling bull, $6; second best heifer, $6; best boar, $6; best sow, $6; best lot of pigs, $5. Mr. Monk has taken out a Life Membership in the Association, instead of the money premiums. We were prepared to see such liberality from one whose contributions to the Fair gave evidence not only of his interest in its success, but of the energy and enterprise of his operations. We commend his example to others.

The following letter from Messrs. DeRosset & Co. has been placed upon file, and exhibits the same liberality displayed by this firm in their efforts to render the Fair a success:

DEROSSET & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22d, 1869.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD,

Sec'y Ex. Com, C. F. Agricultural Association,

Dear Sir:—Seeing by the daily papers that premiums have been awarded to us for one or more articles exhibited by us at the late Fair, we write to request that any money awarded to us may be retained by the Association for its uses. With our congratulations at the marked success of its first Fair, and earnest wishes for its prosperity, we are,

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Cape Fear Agricultural Fair.

Thursday last we spent in Wilmington in attendance on the first annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and a grand affair, and joyous occasion it was. Men and brethren met who had not seen each other since the great fight in the Wilderness, or at the charge at Chancellorsville, or the retreat from Gettysburg. Men met who had not seen each other since they parted at Appomattox, with full eyes and heavy hearts. Right hearty was the greeting, and the meeting of these reconstructed farmers and friends, from Gen. Lee's army, formed an army of farmers, their sons and daughters, met to celebrate the triumphs of peace instead of those of war. The Fair was worthy of the Cape Fear in the days of the Ashes, Moores, Waddells, Hoopers, Harnetts, Quinces, McLeans Campbells, Hills, Lillingtons, Nixons, Walkers, Mears, Wrights, Cowans, Russells and their noble compeers, who made the Cape Fear what it is, and why should it not have been worthy of these illustrious men? We had their grand children and great grand children to make the Fair what it was, a grand success.

A great, great grand son of Gov. Sam. Ashe, was assigned the duty of conducting the *corps editorial* over the Fair Grounds and showing them all the sights. Every citizen of Wilmington, old and young, seems to have had an assigned duty to perform, and so graciously was it performed that many visitors did not even find out that they had been assigned for the particular duty.

* * * * * * * * *

Twenty and seven times were we asked if the Cape Fear Fair did not beat the State Fair? Our answer was, that we should not be expected to say so, if it did, ours (the State's) was metropolitan while the Cape Fear was only provincial, and it would not do for an editor at the Capital to admit that the Province had beaten the metropolis.

In some respects the provincial beat the metropolitan Fair; as a whole the metropolitan beat the provincal. The provincial excelled in numbers and the zest and zeal with which the ladies entered into it. Numbers, Horses, Cattle, and pretty Girls are prominent features in all Fairs, and while the province beat us in the first, we are entitled to the premium in the three last. In the last named feature our excellence was so slight however, that it is hardly worth counting; certainly not to be boasted of.

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General Colston's fine corps of cadets presented a handsome appearance; their drill, discipline, soldier-like action and bearing, won the admiration of all. The President, Faculty and Trustees of the University should all have been there to see how easy it is for a man of merit, though a stranger, to establish a school in North Carolina.

Judge Howard's speech was in excellent taste, well conceived, eloquently and forcibly expressed; it would not have offended carpet baggers had they been there to hear it. He counseled moderation, and reconcilation, but said there should be no heart and hand for the man who, enjoying our hospitality, cries "treason" at our house doors.

Those who did much for the success of the Fair seemed anxious to give all the credit to the President, Colonel Fremont, who works with great energy and success at everything he undertakes; whether it be to run a Railroad or an Agricultural Fair.

We commend to the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Roads, the policy pursued by the Wilmington and Weldon Road in connection with the Fair. We heard the success of the Fair attributed, by many, to the liberal policy of the Road. However that may be, we see great good to come of Fairs. Let Morganton and Charlotte have theirs next year, something must be done for the agricultural improvement of the State, and the better cultivation of soil; everything depends upon it.

FERNELIUS calls disease an affection of the body, contrary to nature: a purturbation of its habit: a derangement of its courses. What disease is, sometimes eludes human intelligence, but some diseases are known—their origin, action and even their antidotes. Whoever has discovered an actual remedy for one disease, has done something for his race. Doct. Ayer has done more, for his medicines afford us the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects, preferring to leave them to physicians, who understand them better. But such efforts as are seen in our midst, on affections of the lungs by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on scrofulons complaints by his Sarsaparilla, and on the several complaints that they cure by Ayer's Pills, should not be ignored.

Keokuk (Iowa) *Journal.*

A SPLENDID PUMP.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. J. L. Kitchen, of Pitt county, has obtained the exclusive right to sell Balding's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump throughout the States of North and South Carolina.—He is now getting ready to manufacture these pumps, and will furnish them to the public in any section. The reputation this pump has obtained over all others is sufficient evidence of its merit. The great virtue in it is that it has no friction, and if worked in a well in which there is no sand the packing will last fifteen years, and it will never get out of order. Mr. K. passed through our place yesterday, and had one of his pumps with him. We unhesitatingly commend him to the public, as we know him to be a gentleman that will make no representation that is not correct.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Richmond—Republican State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 24—Noon.

The Republican State Convention met at noon to-day. The Chairman of the State Central Committee in calling it to order said he hoped its action would be harmonious, and such as would suggest to Congress the immediate admission of the State into the Union. The Convention then proceeded to organize.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24—P. M.

Revenue receipts to-day $413,000.

The President excluded visitors to-day.

Minister Motley has re-opened the Alabama claims negotiations.

The President has appointed John B. Southworth District Attorney for northern Alabama.

The Commissioner of Custom's report shows receipts for the last fisical year to be one hundred and eight million dollars; with fines, penalties and forfeitures three and a quarter million; other fees, total, aggregating one hundred and eighty millions, equal to two hundred and thirty-four millions in currency.

Colfax is here.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24—P. M.

A body of masked men went to the plantation of William Jones, near Tiptonville, Tennessee, on Sunday for the purpose of disarming Jones and his negroes. Jones being forewarned fired on the party killing one and mortally wounding two. The maskers retreated. The officers of the law arrested Jones and six negroes. On Monday Jones was taken to the river and placed on a steamer for Louisville. The negroes while en route for Troy were captured by their party. Five of them were shot and six spared.

The excitement in Tipton is intense and further bloodshed is apprehended.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 24—P. M.

The State Legislature met yesterday and the Governor's message was read to-day. In it the Governor speaks cheerfully of the financial condition of the State, and recommends that the interest on the debt be paid in specie. He takes strong grounds against State aid to railroads.—Advises the passage of laws to protect the workingman and urges that special attention be paid to manufactures and agricultural improvements.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Noon.

Stocks firm on Northwestern shares, but weak and unsettled on the Balance list. Money 6@7 ₰ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, long, 108½; short, 109½. Gold, 125½. Sixty-two ex-coupons, 15½. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 59; new, 51½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 50; new, 52½. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, 65½; new, 60. Levees, 60; Eights, 79. Alabama Eights, 92½; fives, 60. Georgia sixes 81½; sevens, 93. North Carolina sixes ex-coupons, old, 44½; new, 33¼. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, new, 66¾.

Flour rather more steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn dull and declining. Mess Pork dull at $33 50. Lard quiet. Cotton steady at 25 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 47 cents. Rosin fairly active—strained $2 15 to $2 20. Freights dull.

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention

J. L. KITCHEN,
nov 26 42 6m

$200 PER MONTH GUARANTEED.—Agents wanted in every city, town and village in the United States.

Address,
GEO. H. BECKER & CO.,
482 North Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
nov 26 42-1m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₰ lb	35 @	37	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ₰ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	20 @	21	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₰ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Leguayra	27 @	30	
Rio	20 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₰ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22 @	23½	
Strict Mid'g	23 @	23½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₰ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26 @	27	
Double Ane'r	27 @	28	
Rope, ₰ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₰ bushel	1 30 @	1 35	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₰ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₰ 5 lb	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
₰ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₰ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	9 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₰ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₰ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	6 25 @	6 50	
Fine	5 75 @	6 00	
Ex. Super	6 50 @	7 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ₰ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₰ bushel,			
Corn	1 20 @	1 25	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	9½@	10	
HIDES, ₰ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	18 @	19	
HAY, ₰ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 15 @	1 35	
Northern	0 95 @	1 00	
IRON, ₰ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₰ ton	130 00 @	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₰ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ₰ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	52½@	55	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₰ 280 lbs.			
Virgin ——	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 75	
Tar, ₰ bbl	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ordr	2 20 @	2 25	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 90	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 55	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₰ gal	42½@	43	
NAILS, ₰ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₰ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS	1 25 @	1 60	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	75 @	1 00	
Irish, ₰ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ₰ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	23 @	25	
Middlings	21 @	22	
Shoulders	19 @	20	
Hog round	21 @	22	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	22½@	23	
Middlings	20 @	20½	
Shoulders	17 @	17½	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₰ bbl.			
City Mess	35 50 @	36 00	
Thin "	34 00 @	35 00	
Prime	20 00 @	30 00	
Rump	31 50 @	32 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 75 @	1 90	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	1 00 @	1 10	
from store	1 80 @	1 90	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ₰ lb.,			
Cuba	15 @	16	
Porto Rico	13½@	14	
C	15½@	16	
B	16½@	17	
A	17 @	17½	
Crushed	17½@	18	
SOAP, ₰ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₰ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₰ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₰ M.,			
Shipping	13 00 @	15 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	9 50	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	6 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
November 25, 1869.

TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled firm, and on the price of soft we report an advance of 5 cents. A steady demand has existed for distillers' purposes, and ownig to the continued low stage of the water courses, the receipts are unusually small. The market closes at $3 05 for soft, and $1 75 for hard, ₰ bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft	Hard
Friday	83	$3 00	$1 75
Saturday	347	3 00	1 75
Monday	82	3 05	1 75
Tuesday	102	3 05	1 75
Wednesday	103	3 05	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

The Cotton Crop.

We have before referred to the probable short crop of cotton in this State, and we regret extremely to learn from a source in which we have confidence, that the crop of Robeson county will only yield about one-half of what it was pitched for. The late cotton is opening badly, and the *rot* is very perceptible and adds greatly to the shortness and quality of the crop. This is the case particularly about Offordsville, the principal cotton portion of the county.

The Fair Premium List.

We give up all of our available space today to the publication of the premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. We must reserve any remarks we may have for a future issue.

In the haste with which the list has been prepared, there are doubtless errors. They will be corrected before the Association publishes its official Premium List. The Medals, Diplomas and Certificates will be prepared as early as possible, and forwarded to those who are to receive them.

The Raleigh *Standard* thinks our information in reference to the sentiments of the people of Chatham and Orange counties "is not very reliable." If the editor of the *Standard* was better acquainted with the people of that section of the State he would probably pursue a different course in many respects from the one he now pursues. Especially would he hesitate, just at the moment when an excited people have begun to settle down into a feeling of security, to write and publish articles calculated, if not intended, to excite a feeling of hatred and animosity on the part of the black race toward the white race. It is unfortunate that such a time should be chosen to declare that the recent troubles in Orange and Chatham are due to a hatred of colored people; that the "*true cause is their color, and the tenacity with which they cling to that party which has placed them in the position of freemen and citizens;*" that the old "aristocrats would rather die than to concede to the colored man the privilege of trial by jury and equality before the law;" that "they hate the negro man and seize upon the merest pretext to do him injury."

Such language as this can do no good, and coming from the organ of the party and the organ of the State government, it must necessarily result in harm. We would feel much more confidence in the pacific intentions of Governor HOLDEN if he were to check such imprudent utterances, to call them by no harsher name, on the part of the official organ of the State.

We repeat that "all the information we have had from that portion of the State satisfies us that the people there were not actuated by any political considerations or by any antagonism to the negro race. They sought only security and protection for person and property."

The sources from which we have obtained our information we know to be trustworthy. We are satisfied that if a Judge in whom the people had confidence was transferred to that circuit we should hear of no more troubles in Orange and Chatham. If Judge Tourgee would exchange with either Judge Mitchell, Judge Russell or Judge Baxton, he would do the State and doubtless himself some service.

The Legislature.

There being no quorum present in either House on Monday an adjournment was had until the next day. On Tuesday the speaker of the House and the President of the Senate called their respective bodies to order, and a quorum being present delivered congratulatory addresses. In the Senate Mr. Barnes, of Charlotte and in the House Mr. Pew of, Johnston, introduced resolutions favoring the removal of all disabilities from everybody in North Carolina. Mr. Seymour, of Craven, introduced resolutions in favor of a judicious system of internal improvements and opposing new pecuniary obligations as well as measures looking to repudiation and endorsing the decision of the Supreme Court in the late Railroad lease.

In the Senate and House on Wednesday appropriate action was taken upon the announcement of the death of Senator Osborne of Mecklenburg.

We will henceforth endeavor to keep our readers posted from day to day in the proceedings of this body.

NORTH CAROLINA IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.—At the City Hall last night the meeting of this Society, heretofore announced, was held, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, the President, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. J. C. Hiden, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read.

Then followed an address by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, President, containing important information and an eloquent and stirring appeal in behalf of the cause of immigration.

Col. R. H. Cowan was invited to address the meeting, and made a most excellent and eloquent speech on the all-important subject of immigration.

An able letter from the Assistant Superintendent of Castle Garden, New York, was read.

The appointment of Mr. Henry Nutt as General Agent of the Society was approved.

Mr. Nutt being called upon explained his proposed method of action, etc.

By request Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and Col. A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, addressed the meeting in a highly entertaining manner.

An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Dr. S. S. Satchwell.

Vice Presidents—Hon. W. T. Dortch and Capt Jas. S. Woodward.

Treasurer—Henry Nutt.

The President was directed to appoint the Executive Committee at leisure.

The President and Executive Committee were authorized to revise the Constitution.

Mr. Bonitz's paper at Goldsboro', published in the interests of the Association, was endorsed, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Daily Journal 18th.*

GOV. HOLDEN'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN;—I congratulate you on your return to the seat of government, to resume your legislative duties. There is much important business which will claim your attention. You will doubtless proceed to the consideration and dispatch of business in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and with an eye to the good of the whole people of the State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to "give the General Assembly, from time to time, information of the affairs of the State" and to recommend such measures as I shall deem expedient, I propose to perform this duty in a plain and candid manner, with the assurance in advance that I am prepared at all times zealously to co-operate with you in all measures which you may deem most advisable and most salutary for the State and for our common country.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The most important subject which can engage your attention is the State debt and finances.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st October, 1869, is as follows: Ante-war bonds, $8,378,300. Post-war bonds, not special tax, $8,836,845; making $17,215,045. The post-war bonds are such as have been issued since the rebelion under funding acts, on such as were authorized by law before the rebellion. This debt is known as the "old debt."

Bonds issued to Railroad Companies, the payment of the interest on which is provided for by special taxation, are as follows: To the Williamston and Tarborough Railroad, $300,000. To the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, $6,267,000. To the Eastern Division of said Road $273,000. To the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, $1,500,000 To the North-Western North Carolina Road, $1,080,000. To the Western (Coalfield) Road, $1,320,000. To the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad $1,760,000; making $42,600,000. Total bonded debt, $29,815,045. To this may be added of bonds not issued $4,280,000, making a total of the bonded debt and of bonds to be issued, of $34,095,045.

The intetest on the special tax bonds is being paid. I regret to state that the Treasurer has been unable to meet the interest on the old bonds. It will be necessary to fund the interest due on these bonds, and it is for the General Assembly to decide for what time the interest shall be funded. The fact that the State made an effort to pay this interest and failed, certainly proves a disposition to pay; and the funding, by compounding and increasing the debt, thus adding to the burdens of the people and throwing new bonds on the market to compete with others already sold, will greatly stimulate the disposition which exists to meet this interest.

We are able to pay the interest on the whole of this debt, and those who will come after us will be abundantly able to discharge the principal. The State of Pennsylvania, twenty-five years ago, was as much embarrassed with her debt as we are with ours, and her good name was in danger of being clouded by repudiation. But she met her responsibilities boldly and in good faith; her best men united to sustain her credit; her people submitted cheerfully to the taxation necessary for this purpose; and the result was her faith was maintained, her great resources were developed, her population increased, her wealth doubled and quadrupled, and now she would not be embarrassed with a debt of one hundred millions. North Carolina has as many natural resources as Pennsylvania. Our debt has been incurred to improve our condition—that is, in the first place, to commence and continue certain lines of railway, and secondly, to finish these lines, as provided for in the Constitution. The amount thus expended has already been of incalculable benefit to the State. What if the Wilmington and Weldon Railway had not been constructed? What if no railroad had gone to the sea from Goldsboro'? What if the Raleigh and Gaston Road had not opened the rich cotton and tobacco region from Wake, Franklin and Granville to Weldon, and thence to Petersburg and Norfolk? What if the North Carolina Railroad had not stretched itself out as a great life-supplying artery from Goldsboro' to Charlotte? Must we pause in our career? Is not the enterprising city of Wilmington to be placed in connection with Asheville, and thence with the Mississippi valley? Must our great Western Railroad halt at Swananoa Gap or at Asheville? No, gentlemen, *all* our great works must be completed. We must go on. We cannot recede.—We must pay the interest on our bonds, and thus keeping faith and at the same time putting our bonds at such a figure as they should command, the various Railroad Companies can dispose of those they have in hand, realize the money for them, and press their works to completion.

I respectfully recommend, first, the most rigid economy in the public expenditures; secondly, that the Public Treasurer be relied upon by your honorable body to manage the financial concerns of the State in such a manner as he may deem best, under your direction.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Your attention is invited to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with accompanying documents, herewith transmitted. That officer, and his assistant, the Rev. J. W. Hood, have been active, zealous, patient and faithful in their responsible duties, and deserve therefor the thanks of the people of the State.

The system of public schools contemplated by the Constitution, and provided for by law, is nearly ready to go into operation. In most of the counties the requisite school officers have been elected and qualified. Teachers will be engaged and schools opened whenever Township and County authorities are notified of the apportionment of the school money, which has just been made for the ensuing year by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the amount of $165,290.50. A few schools have already commenced. The General Assembly, at its last session, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for school purposes, which sum is to be added to the capitation tax and apportioned among the counties of the State. The census of 1868, which was taken by the County Commissioners by direction of the Board of Education, shows that the school money must be distributed among 330,581 children. The amount of the capitation tax cannot be determined until the final returns of the Sheriffs on the 1st of next month.

I cannot too earnestly urge on the General Assembly the importance of sustaining the free public schools. Every hope for free government depends on the education of the masses. Taxes for such a purpose should be cheerfully paid. This is a subject upon which all can agree. We can all unite in earnest efforts to educate the rising generation, and thus make the State powerful and respected through the intelligence and general knowledge which will characterize its people.

The present State debt should not, and I believe, will not be increased. This is the dictate alke of justice and sound policy,—justice to our creditors, and sound policy, because to increase the debt would be to oppress the people. But the debt has been honestly contracted; our bonds have been put on the market; they have been sold, and we have received the money for them, and we are now bound in every way in which a State can be bound to *pay the debt*. The debt is obligatory under both the old and the new Constitution, and it has been sanctioned and its payment will be sustained as a sacred duty, by the Superior Court of the State. Under the Constitution and the decision of the Court, which is the highest known to our Constitution and laws, the whole property of the State is held to meet this debt, both new and old. Let us, then meet it like men and North Carolinians.—Let us hear no whisper even of repudiation. Let every citizen of the State resolve that nothing shall be done and nothing omitted which will cast a doubt on our purpose to pay this debt. Compared with many other States we are poor in developed resources and poor in means; but let this comparative poverty be honorable,—let us not add to it the crime of dishonesty, and, by destroying our good name with our credit, cut ourselves off from all hope of improving our condition. There is great hope for us in the future; but this hope is based on our integrity as a people, and our purpose to meet all our obligations, no matter how heavy the burden may seem for the present. Repudiation would not stop with the State debt. It would extend itself to the national debt, to corporate debts, to individual debts and to private contracts. There would be no confidence between man and man. The credit system would be destroyed. The result of all this would be, not only a practical loss to the people of the State of more than the amount of their present debt, but a stigma of reproach and disgrace which would cling for ages to the character of the State.

I invite your special attention to the Report of the State Treasurer, herewith transmitted. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the able and faithful manner in which this officer has discharged his duties; and I trust your honorable body will give due weight to his suggestions and recommendations.

The Swamp Lands vested in the Board of Education still remains unsold and unproductive. It is recommended that the board of education be authorized to dispose of these lands. If the board should be authorized to offer them for sale in parcels, or in a body, inquiry concerning them will be stimulated, and advantageous sales may be effected.

The University of the State claims the special attention, and is entitled to the fostering care of the General Assembly. There is now at Chapel Hill a Faculty consisting of a President and four professors, who are able and experienced teachers. The establishment of schools or colleges, implied in the University system, will require the appointment of several additional professors. A complete University should at once be organized. The Constitution contemplates a University, which is an assemblage of Colleges, and not simply a college; and in such a University everything should be taught which will fit the students for the varied callings and employments of life.

The trustees of the University will organize the colored department as rapidly as their means will permit. This department is not only a matter of justice, but of necessity. Our colored fellow-citizens are entitled in proportion to their number to equal consideration in this respect with the whites, and I am sure the General Assembly will make as thorough provision for the former as for the latter.

The proceeds of the land scrip donated by the general government to the State, and given by the State to the University to establish an agricultural college, have been received by the trustees and invested in state bonds. The amount invested is $454,000 which will yield annually $15,240 This income must be appropriated to a department of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and will not, therefore, afford any support to the University proper. The investment in State bonds has doubled the fund, which is so much clear gain to the State and to the cause of learning.

The board of education, by authority of law, has disposed of its stock in the Wilmington and Weldon road and the Wilmington and Manchester road. The amount received for this stock was $158,000. This amount has also been invested in State bonds, and is now $454,000, yielding an annual income of $27,240. The amount originally invested in these roads, of the deposit money from the general government in 1836, was $600,000, for and in behalf of the literary fund of the State. Under the present Constitution these stocks were vested in the board of education, and the amount thus realized for them does not fall very far short of the original investment, while the income is larger and more certain than it was at any period from the corporations referred to.

I cannot close this part of my message without earnestly appealing to the General Assembly to aid the trustees in sustaining the University.—This time-honored institution should not, in any event, be neglected. Our young men should be educated at home. To provide for this in a manner every way suitable and proper should be a leading object with the General Assembly, as it is with the trustees of the institution.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I do not deem it necessary to repeat the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of internal improvements. The whole people of the State are committed in principle, in interest and in feeling to the various works, whether completed or in course of construction. All the completed works are paying expenses, and one of them, at least, in which the State is largely interested, gives promise of a handsome dividend.

The North Carolina Railroad, extending from Goldsborough to Charlotte, is the most important work in the State. With the Atlantic road, from Morehead City to Goldsborough, and the Western Extension from Salisbury to Paint Rock, it will constitute a trunk line from one of the finest harbors on our coast to lines of railway connected with the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. With the Raleigh and Gaston Road, from Raleigh to Weldon, it will afford the same path for travel and freight from the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley to Norfolk, and the markets of the world. United with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road at Charlotte, and the latter with the Western Extension at Asheville, a channel of communication will be opened from Wilmington to Asheville and Paint Rock, and thence with the Great West and the Pacific coast, which will benefit immeasurably the region through which these lines will run, and add constantly and permanently to the prosperity and wealth of Wilmington. The Fayetteville or Coalfields Road is on the way to Greensborough, or Salisbury, or some intermediate point on the North Carolina Road; while the Northwestern Road, from Greensborough to Salem and Mount Airy, will in time pour the rich products of Yadkin into the North Carolina Road. This latter road is, indeed, the "*North Carolina* Road." Its management by its President, Mr. Smith, and the Board of Directors, has been able and efficient. Its debt has been reduced, its condition in every respect has been improved, and it is believed it will be able at the next annual meeting of the stockholders to declare a handsome dividend. I doubt the policy of leasing or selling this road. At a meeting of the stockholders of this road, held in Raleigh on the 11th instant, to consider propositions to lease it for a term of years, I felt it to be my duty to announce through the State proxy that I was opposed to leasing it to any parties whatsoever. I pursued this course in the absence of instructions from the General Assembly. While your honorable body would have no power to direct a lease against the wish of the private stockholders, whose rights are secured by the charter, yet any opinion you might be pleased to express in the name of the people on the subject, whether for or against a lease, would have great weight with the Executive and the private stockholders.

THE MILITIA—LAW AND ORDER.

Attention is invited to the report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted. This officer has performed his duty faithfully. I trust his suggestions will meet the approval of the General Assembly.

Under the present militia law the Executive is comparatively powerless to enforce the laws. These laws should be amended, so as to give the Executive the authority to embody promptly such a militia force as will enable him to repress violence in certain localities, and maintain the peace.

Numerous complaints have been made to me of violence and mob law in certain counties, by parties who ride at night armed and disguised, and assume the right to regulate neighborhoods by injuring, insulting and punishing inoffensive white and colored persons. There is no safety for any citizen outside the law. The civil law must be maintained. Men who put on disguises and ride at night and break open houses, and molest, terrify or injure peaceable citizens, sh uld be seized and punished. They are neither good citizes nor honest men. They are ready at any moment to act the part of outlaws and murderers; indeed, by thus disguising themselves and using deadly weapons to execute their purposes, or to state their feelings of resentment and vengeance on any portion of the people, they proclaim themselves outlaws and enemies to society, and should be dealt with accordingly. Secret political organizations have existed and will exist always. Whatever we may think of such organizations, or however we may regret the necessity for them, it is not to be expected that we can get rid of them. They are comparatively harmless as long as they are pacific, and do not infringe the rights of others. But when they resolve themselves into military organizations, and take arms, under whatsoever pretext, to regulate neighborhoods and to dispense and execute such law as may be conceived only by themselves, they become dangerous to society, and all good citizens should unite to put them down. In a matter so grave as this, involving as it does life and property, there should be no party feeling. I cannot believe that any party in this State countenances or would uphold these midnight marauders, who go masked like cowards, the better to conceal themselves in their nefarious work and to escape the detection and punishment they deserve. Least of all can I believe that any brave Confederate soldier, who retired from the army and submitted in good faith to the authority of the nation, would unite himself with such men, and thus bring disgrace on himself, his family and friends.

I trust the General Assembly will at once so amend the militia law as to authorize the Governor to call out for active service as many substantial white citizens as may be necessary in an emergency to enforce the law and to put down these midnight marauders. It would not be advisable to employ colored militia only in certain localities for this purpose. The outrages referred to are confined almost exclusively to counties in which the white and colored populations are about equal in number, or in which the whites have a small majority. To call out the colored militia alone in these counties would be unjust to the colored race, and would give a pretext for increased exasperation among certain whites against the colored people; but as the law now is, any one who may be ordered to perform service in the Detailed Militia may pay two dollars for exemption therefrom and evade service, thus imposing the burden upon volunteers, or on such as cannot pay that amount.

It is to be regretted that the army of the United States has been so reduced by the action of Congress that a larger number of Federal troops cannot be spared at all times for this state. The presence of a regiment of infantry and four companies of cavalry, stationed at different points, would have a most salutary effect in repressing these outrages and maintaining the peace. There is no doubt, however, that in an emergency any number of Federal troops that might be required would be promptly furnished. No "war of races," as it is called, will be permitted in this country. No organized resistance to established authority would for a moment be tolerated. The national government, strong to protect and jealous of the rights and liberties of those who are supremely attached to it, is over all, and would not be slow in an emergency to vindicate its power and to visit with condign punishment the insurbordinate, the treacherous and the guilty.

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Attention is especially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State, herewith transmitted, in relation to these subjects.

Every proper and judicious effort should be made by the State to promote immigration. No region of the earth can offer a better climate, or more varied or valuable natural resources than can be found in North Carolina.

Our agriculture, though it has improved in some respects since the close of the rebellion, is still in a languishing condition. This is a subject of primary importance. I am gratified to state that the late State Fair exhibited decided indications of improvement and advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts. I trust the General Assembly will liberally foster the State Agricultural Society, and the District and County Societies, as affording the best means to stimulate productions of all kinds. With energy, industry, and well-directed labor and economy, we have much to hope for in the future; and if we are true to ourselves, and improve as we should the natural advantages which Providence has bestowed upon us, the day is not distant when the State will be richer, more prosperous, and more enlightened than at any former period.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

This survey, by the able State Geologist, Prof. W. C. Kerr, is still progressing in a satisfactory manner. The best interests of the State require that Prof. Kerr should be encouraged and sustained in this indispensable and valuable work.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The commissioners appointed for the purpose have chosen a site near the City of Raleigh, which is believed to be every way fit and advantageous, and they are pressing the work with commendable skill, dispatch, and economy. It is believed the stockade and the necessary buildings for the officers and convicts will be ready by the first day of January next, at which time the Counties will experience much relief in sending their State prison convicts to the penitentiary.—The report of the commissioners will show in detail what they have done, and what will be required during the ensuing year to carry on the work.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The report of the Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom, will show the condition of this institution. Many important improvements in the machinery, building and grounds have been made during the past year. But the institution is crowded with the unfortunate, and there is an urgent claim on the humanity and benevolence of the State for considerable additions to the present buildings, or for another Asylum, to provide for a large number of insane who are now uncared for. Some such provision should be made, but it is for the General Assembly to decide whether additions should be made to the present buildings in Raleigh, or whether another Asylum should be erected elsewhere. I recommend that a liberal appropriation be made for the support of the Asylum for the ensuing year, and also for furnishing that building in a proper manner. I cannot too highly commend the Superintendent for the ability and fidelity which he has exhibited in the performance of his duties.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.

It will be seen from the report of the Superintendent, W. J. Palmer, Esq., that this institution is in a prosperous condition. For the session ending June 30, 1869, there were 154 pupils in attendance; 126 white and 28 colored, being an increase of 50 over the previous session. Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent. His suggestions as to improvements for the better accommodation of these children are entitled to consideration. He has been zealous and indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and should be promptly and liberally sustained in his efforts to educate and improve the condition of those committed to his charge.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Public Charities, consisting of Drs. E. Grissom, William Barrow and G. W. Blacknall, Messrs. G. W. Welker and G. W. Gahagan, has organized, by the appointment of G. W. Welker President and W. J. Palmer Secretary. They are making diligent inquiries into the condition of the prisons and poorhouses of the State, and the number of insane, and other afflicted, and at a proper time will present a report to your honorable body.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the reports of the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Attorney General. These documents contain valuable information and suggestions, to which I invite your attention. These officers, with others referred to elsewhere, have been assiduous and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The most cordial relations continue to subsist between the government of the United States and the Government of North Carolina.

The administration of President Grant is receiving the approval of a large majority of the American people. The honesty and economy by which it is characterized, and its success in maintaining the plighted faith of the nation on its bonds, while it is constantly reducing the national debt, entitle it to the special commendation and support of all good citizens.

I regret to state that the fifteenth amendment, under which every man would be entitled to vote in every State, is not yet a part of the Constitution of the United States. The measure of justice will yet prevail. The colored man in Ohio or Illinois should have the same right to vote that the colored man has in North Carolina; and justice will not be done, and the Union will not have been reconstructed, on an enduring basis, until this right is secured by the Federal Constitution itself, so as to place it beyond any changes that may occur either in popular opinion or in the administration of the different State governments.

By the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States certain persons in the recently insurgent States are debarred the privilege of holding office at the hands of their fellow-citizens; but the Congress may at pleasure remove such disability. There are many citizens of States which did not engage in rebellion, who are technically exempt from this disability, but who were not more loyal to the government and are not now more loyal than many citizens of this State who are only technically excluded from holding office. I am not able to perceive that a citizen of a State that did not engage in rebellion who sympathized with the pretended Confederacy, and did all he could to discourage volunteering and to paralize the national arms, is more loyal or more deserving of consideration than the Southern Unionists who occupied some small office, not with a view to aid the rebellion, but merely to escape conscription.—There are several thousands of persons in this State of the latter class, who were at one time supremely attached to the national government, and who endeavored in every conceivable way to avoid fighting against the government of the United States, but who are now soured and distressed, because by the fourteenth amendment the very means they adopted to avoid doing violence to their judgments and consciences have been used to exclude them from office. Every citizen of this class, and every loyal citizen, is entitled to be at once relieved by the Congress. There are several thousands of others in the State who are either indifferent to the government or opposed to the acts of Congress by which the State was reconstructed. These persons have been sorely punished for their acts of rebellion. Even if disposed to thwart the action of the Federal or State Government, they are powerless to do so. They are chafed by the reflection that their former slaves can hold office, while they are excluded, and this reflection is magnified in their minds into the belief that the national government is disposed to pursue and punish them simply because they had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States before they engaged in rebellion, while the obligation to support that instrument was equally binding upon all, and thousands upon thousands who never took the oath, but who were as deeply and as bitterly immersed in the rebellion as they were, are not banned or excluded. The nation can afford to be magnanimous. After nine years of rebellion, and strife, and civil discord, and social disruption and bitterness, a very large majority of the people of North Carolina long for peace and harmony, and good will, and security for life and property. But this matter is in the hands of Congress. The States have no control over the nation to show its power everywhere to maintain the laws, to punish those who may resist its authority, and to sustain the reconstructed States in securing to their citizens as thorough freedom, and as profound peace and quiet as exist in other States; but let it at the same time exhibit that magnanimity and mercy towards all, which after nine years of conflict, and strife and ill will, would so admirably grace the freest, the proudest and the greatest people on the face of the earth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I trust your deliberations will result in good to the whole people of the State. Let our trust be in God, who governs absolutely in the affairs of nations, that He will overrule all our councils for good, and that He will shower his choicest blessings on our beloved State.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

"Barn, Church, Cotton Gin and Factory burners seem to be plenty in Eastern North Carolina. That they will eventually come to grief, we have no doubt.

The penalty for such crimes is hard work in the Penitentiary. While we are opposed to the old law of hanging, we think these desperadoes deserve such a fate."

Standard.

And yet this same paper has recently raised a pretended howl of indignation and horror because, for sooth, some of this very class of scoundrels had met a deserved fate at the hands of our exasperated people.

It fully sustained the action of the Governor in calling out his negro troops to punish the men who, despairing of public justice, had seen fit in a few instances to take the law into their own hands.

But it is never too late to acknowledge an error, and we are glad to see the Standard admitting that some punishment, even unto that of "hanging," should be inflicted upon these desperadoes, in whom it recently saw nothing to condemn.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

The Macon Telegraph says that lands in Georgia have advanced, on an average, not much short of 300 per cent. in the last two years.

The New Hampshire Democrats will hold their State Convention in Concord, on the 5th of January.

The issue of shinplasters is becoming common in Georgia.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS

OF THE

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

BREEDING HORSES.

Best Stallion, "Black Haw," Wm. Barden, of Sampson, $15.

Second best "Orphan Boy," Jas. Kerr, of New Hanover, $10.

Third best, "J. H. Morgan," I. Robinson, of Bladen, $5.

Best Brood Mare, W. A. Cumming, New Hanover, $10

Second best Brood Mare, W. H. G. Beatly, New Hanover, $8.

Third best Brood Mare, J. W. St. George, New Hanover, $5.

Best Mare, 3 years old, "Lady Alice," J. G. Burr, $6.

Best pair match horses, Southerland & Steagall, $10.

Best pair match farm horses, I. Robinson, $8.

Best Gelding, W. H. Crawford, of Rowan, "Linsley's Morgan horse."

Second best Gelding, L. A. Hart, of New Hanover, Herbert's hints to Housekeeping.

Best pair working mules, W. H. Crawford, $5.

George Burgwin (col.) exhibited a fine bay Filly under the required age, but a premium is awarded of $3.

CATTLE.

Best Bull, 3 years old, W. H. G. Beatly, $12.

Second best Bull, 3 years old, J. K. King, certificate.

Best Bull, 2 years old, E. L. Faison, $8.

Best yearling Bull, T. Monk, $6.

Second best yearling Bull, W. A. Faison, certificate

Best yearling Cow, E. L. Faison, $6.

Second best yearling Cow, W. Ulrich, certificate.

Best Cow, 3 years old, M. Cronly, $12.

Second best Cow, 3 years old, W. Ulrich, $8.

Best heifer calf, E. L. Faison, $4.

Best heifer yearling, W. A. Faison, $10.

Second best heifer yearling, T. Monk, $6.

Third best heifer yearling, W. A. Faison, $4.

OXEN AND STEERS.

Best single Ox, W. A. Faison, $12.

Best yoke of Oxen, Northrop & Cumming, $12.

Second best yoke of Oxen, R. Bradley, $5.

SWINE.

Best Boar, over 10 months old, Thos. Monk, $6.

Best Sow, over 10 months old, Thos. Monk, $6.

Best lot of Pigs under 10 months old, Thos. Monk, $5.

Second best lot of Pigs under 10 months old, J. W. St. George, diploma.

Third best lot of Pigs under 10 months old, J. F. Oliver, certificate.

The committee recommend the issuing of a diploma to C. W. Woodward for one pair White Chester Pigs, 6 months old, the Boar being No. 1. To W. N. Bowden, a diploma for one pair White Chester Pigs, the Sow being No. 1. To Messrs. Schenck & Pomeroy, a certificate for one pair ditto, No. 2, and one Sow No. 3. All of them are very fine.

FOWLS.

Best pair Dorkins, Schenck & Pomeroy, $2.

Best pair Brahma Pootras, W. H. Bernard, $2.

Second best pair Brahma Pootras, H. C. Brock, certificate.

Best pair Black Spanish, Schenck & Pomeroy, $2.

Best pair Hamburg, Schenck & Pomeroy, $2.

Best pair Bantans, Schenck & Pomeroy, $2.

Second best pair Bantams, J. M. Cronly, certificate.

Best pair Game, Walker Meares, $2.

Second best pair Game, E. Glavin, $2.

Best pair Geese, Mrs. W. A. Cumming, $2.

Best Bronze Turkeys, Schenck & Pomeroy, $2.

The Committee award the same premium to the two exhibitors of Game Cocks, both being very fine.

FIELD CROPS.

Best White Turnips, 735 bushels from 1 acre, D. MacMillan, $5.

Best Ruta Bagas, 646½ bushels from 1 acre, C. W. McClammy, $5.

Best Sweet Potatoes, 435 bushels from 1 acre, D. MacMillan, $5.

Best Peanuts, 97½ bushels from 1 acre, D. MacMillan, $10.

Best Blade Fodder, 1,127 pounds to acre, P. H. Hand, $5.

The Committee notice most favorably Ruta Baga Turnips exhibited by W. L. Faison and John Utle, and Sweet Potatoes exhibited by Daniel Bowden and W. A. Faison and recommend a certificate. The Committee also recommend a premium for specimens of Sweet potatoes, the crops raised on the same land this year, exhibited by C. W. McClammy, $3.

CANE.

The Committee recommended a diploma to be issued to C. W. McClammy for samples of Riband Cane, with ten to twelve matured points. The Committee think that this article could be grown for family use with success in the soils of the lower Cape Fear.

OILS, ETC.

The Committee recommended a Diploma to Mr. Stanley for Charcoal, Oil, Acid and Varnish made by his patent process from wood. The Oil has been used by the W. & W. Railroad for lubricating purposes with good success.

FRUITS.

Largest variety of Table Apples, H. B. Hunter, Jr., Diploma.

Second largest variety of Table Apples, L. Froelich, certificate.

Best Twelve varieties, H. B. Hunter, Jr., diploma.

Largest variety of Pears, L. Froelich, diploma.

Second largest variety of Pears, J. B. Oliver, certificate.

Best six varieties of Grapes, L. Froelich, diploma.

Best varieties of Ripe Strawberries, L. Froelich, $2.

Mr. C. W. Westbrooks represented Mr. H. B. Hunter, J., of the Ridgway Nurseries.

VEGETABLES.

Best twelve Ears of Corn, Jno. H. Murphy, 50 cents.

Best Japan Clover, A. R. Black, diploma.

Best Ramie, A. R. Black, diploma.

Best Seed Corn, C. C. Corbett, 50 cents.

Best twelve Table Turnips, John Utley, 50 cents.

Best half peck Sweet Potatoes, D. McMillan, 50 cents.

Second best half peck Sweet Potatoes, D. Bowden, certificate.

Best half peck Irish Potatoes, H. C. Brock, 50 cents.

The Irish Potatoes exhibited by Mr. Brock were very superior, and the Committee recommend a Diploma instead of the premium.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Best Sparkling Wine (Scuppernong), L. A. Hart, $3.

Best Still Wines, L. Froelich and Dr. L. Frink, $3 each.

Best Grape Brandy, W. L. Steele, $3.

Best Whiskey, "Bumgardner," Jno. W. Rison, Richmond, Va., $2.

Second best Whiskey, "Sunny South," A. Myers, Norfolk, Va., diploma.

The Committee mention favorably and recommend a diploma to W. L. Steele for samples of Blackberry Brandy and Still Catawba Wine. To the Whiteville Wine Company for Wine from Flowers' Grape, and certificate to Messrs. Burbank and Gallagher for Sparkling Wine.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, NOT DOMESTIC.

Best Bale of Yarn, Little River Manufacturing Company, diploma.

Best Jeans, Doeskin, Beaver and Cassimere, Rock Island Manufacturing Company, medal.

The Committee speak in high terms of the exhibitions made by Messrs. Sol. Bear & Bro., Aaron & Rheinstein, Birdsey & Robinson, and David & Weil.

The goods of the Rock Island Manufacturing Company attracted the special notice of the Committee, and they recommend them favorably to the people of the State.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Weed Hook Plow Attachment, W. H. Tolar, $5.

Subsoil Plow, Palmer & Turpin, medal.

Cotton Scraper, Pea Sweep, Pea Digger, Peter Jerguson, medal.

Pea Nut Thresher and Stemmer, T. L. Colville, medal.

Single Tree, Wm. Woodward, diploma.

Plantation Gate, Wm. Woodward, diploma.

Cotton and Hay Press, Beasley, medal.

Second best Cotton and Hay Press, Hart & Bailey, diploma.

Stump Puller, John Mayher, New York, diploma.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best Two-Horse Plow, best Cultivator, best Straw Cutter, best Churn, best Fanning Machine, John Mayer, New York, diploma.

Single and Double Plow, Garden Plow, Corn Planter, Prosett, Liberty Mills, Va., diploma.

Gang Plow, H. M. Smith, Richmond, Va., diploma.

The Committee speak in the highest terms of the large and varied assortment of agricultural implements exhibited by Mr. John Mayher, of New York.

The Committee also recommend to public attention as a very useful and efficient labor saving implement, the Casey Sulky Plow, exhibited by Mr. P. E. Smith, of Halifax county, which has been ingeniously altered by him to suit the various crops of this section, which the Committee heartily endorse and recommend.

Mr. G. A. Peck exhibited specimens of cast steel plows which attracted general attention and met with universal approval.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS OF NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURE.

Best Cotton and Corn Plow and Turning Plow, Farmer & Wainswright, Wilson, N. C., medal.

Best Cotton and Corn Plow, D. C. Richardson, Weldon, medal.

MACHINERY, &C.

Best Portable Steam Engine, Swanscott Machine Co., Dover, N. H., $25.

Best Open and Top Buggy, Baker & Jones, $5.

Second best Open Buggy, Hayden & Hanby, diploma.

Best Dump Cart, Hayden & Hanby, $5.

Best Gun, C. Deemkel, Rocky Mount, $5.

Patent Well Fixtures, H. M. Smith & Co., Richmond, Va., diploma.

Best Ox Yoke, A. M. Colvin, $5.

Artificial Hand, Wm. Farland, $5.

Best Cook Stove and lot of Tin Ware, A. H. Neff, diploma.

Best Cotton Ties, DeRosset & Co., diploma.

Best Shingles, H. B. Short, diploma.

Best Cotton Gin, Double Cylinder, DeRosset & Co., $5.

Best Bricks, pressed and stretchers, H. H. Robinson, $2.

The Committee award a diploma to Mr. N. A. Young, of Richmond, Va., for a vise and drill combination, an extension screw driver and a patent mucilage cup, of all of which they speak in the highest terms.

The Committee also award a diploma to E. A. Dayton for a lot of twisted drills, screw wrenches, self-adjusting saw mandrels, all of which are most excellent.

A diploma is recommended to Lamb's Knitting Machine.

The Committee are favorably impressed with Harding's Fire and Thief Detector, Bagby & Jeffers, Agents, Richmond, Va., and recommend a diploma.

The Gin exhibited by DeRosset & Co. was tried upon the Grounds.

The Committee's attention was called to the exhibition of the magnificent set of bed room furniture made by Mr. D. A. Smith. They award him a diploma.

LEATHER WORK.

Best Carriage Harness, J. S. Topham & Co., $5.

Best Buggy Harness, J. S. Topham & Co., $5.

Best Saddle and Bridle, J. S. Topham & Co., $3.

Best assortment of Trunks and Valises, J. S. Topham & Co., $5.

Best sewed Boots and Shoes, Vogler & Co., $5.

Best assortment of pegged Shoes and Brogans, C. M. & G. Lines, $10.

Best Tanned Leather, W. C. Smith, $5.

The shoes and boots of Messrs. Vogler & Co., of Salem, N. C., were exhibited by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming. The leather of Mr. Smith by Messrs. Williams & Murchison.

The Committee take pleasure in saying that they have never seen so fine a display of Saddlery Goods, Robes, Satchels, Whips and Horse Covers at any Fair as those exhibited by Messrs. Topham & Co.

It is recommended that the Society's medal be given to Messrs. C. M. & G. Lines, of Thomasville, for their splendid exhibition of Shoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best specimens of Printing, W. H. Bernard, $5.

Best Printing Ink, W. H. Bernard, certificate.

Specimens of Books, P. Heinsberger, diploma.

Agricultural Library, J. D. Love, $5.

County Maps, James & Brown, diploma.

Paper Flour Sacks, N. Y. Young, certific